The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BRIGHT'S REPLY TO EARL DERBY'S EDINBURGH SPEECH—DION BOUCICAULT'S SON KILLED BY THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT—DEATH OF HARVEY, THE PAINTER.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—John Bright and his colleagues in Parliament, Messrs. Dixon and Muntz, addressed their constituents in Birmingham last night. Mr. Bright, in his speech, passed over the question of the slave circular issued by the Admiralty. The matter was not so easy as some supposed. He questioned, however, whether it was necessary for the Government to meddle with it. He hoped they would explain that affair and the Suez Canal purchase satisfactorily. Mr. Bright confined himself almost entirely to replying to Lord Derby's speech at Edinburgh. He attacked the law of primogeniture and the monopolising of land by a few great landholders, and argued that the possessors of this land should be empowered to bequeath it as they pleased. Referring to the future policy of the Liberals, he advocated the assimilation of the county to the borough franchises. He pointed to Birmingham, with 60,000 electors, returning three members of Parliament, while there were seventy members whose united constituencies numbered less than sixty thousand. Therefore, a redistribution of seats was necessary.

Mr. Bright concluded as follows: "What I ask you to undertake is to strengthen and confirm your own power by extending your franchise and rights to your fellow-countrymen in the counties. Give the freedom you enjoy to those who are now excluded. Give them also freedom of the soil on which they live."

Mr. George Dixon and Mr. Muntz made speeches.

A vote of confidence in the representatives of Birmingham in Parliament was carried by acclamation. Two amendments were moved, one condemning the action of the members in regard to direct representation of labor, and another denouncing their inaction on the Tichborne question, but the movers were silenced by the uproar which greeted them.

Mr. Bright explained that he disapproved putting up candidates for Parliament as especially representing the working men, because, having, throughout his career aimed to get rid of classes and to have the people work as one nation, he thought it inopportune, now that object was attained, to revive class divisions.

The total number of killed in the railway accident near Huntingdon is thirteen. Among the dead is a son of Dion Boucicault.

George Harvey, the Scotch painter, is dead.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A REVIEW OF SECRETARY FISH'S NOTE BY THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Times* to-day reviews Secretary Fish's note on Cuba and the circular to the European Powers. It says the grounds of complaint conclusively refer to the United States and Spain, and third parties cannot participate in the negotiations with any prospect of international advantage. Spain and America must settle their differences for themselves. The risk of loss, if either resorts to force, is too serious to be rashly incurred. It is possible, however, that the European powers might help to promote a compromise, which, while saving the honor of Spain, would end the Cuban difficulty. The article, after quoting the assertion of the Anti-Slavery Society in their memorial to Lord Derby that Spain is willing to grant Cuba the rights of a self-governing colony, on condition that slavery be retained, points to the contrast drawn by Mr. Fish between the British colonial system and the despotic system of Spain, and concludes as follows: "If the two Governments are agreed with regard to the end, there should be little difficulty in devising the means. The slavery question need occasion little controversy. Cuba, with a practically independent Legislature, would soon find abolition necessary. The Island would probably be badly governed, but the war would be ended and Cuba allowed to develop her resources."

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

SERVIA VOTES THE WAR ESTIMATES—THE RELIEF OF TREBINJE.

BELGRADE, Jan. 22.—The Skupochtizna to-day unanimously adopted the war estimates.

RAGUSA, Jan. 23.—The Turkish troops in Herzegovina are concentrating for the purpose of attempting to revictual Trebinje.

THE AUSTRIAN LEADER HUBMAYER—POSITION OF THE POWERS REGARDING THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says that the report that Hubmayer, leader of the insurgents in North-west Bosnia, had been assassinated, is contradicted, but Hubmayer has resigned his command.

The *Pester Lloyd* (newspaper) asserts that not only England, but all the powers, have retained entire freedom of action in regard to events arising after the presentation of Count Andrassy's note to the Porte.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that an Austrian corps of observation numbering 50,000 is about to be concentrated on the Dalmatian borders, ready for emergencies.

FRANCE.

THE REPORTED INCREASE OF ARMAMENTS DENIED—DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A categorical denial is given to the recent rumors that France is increasing her armaments.

A second meeting of the Senatorial delegates of the Department of the Seine was held to-day. MM. Laboulaye, Thiers, Hugo, and Gambetta were present. The meeting failed to complete the list of candidates for the Senate, the Radicals opposing the suggestion of Gambetta and Laboulaye that the list be made to represent the three groups of the Left. A motion was made by M. Gambetta that the discussion be adjourned until Wednesday, which was adopted.

PLAY WRITING FOR PRIZES.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE AWARDS FOR PLAYS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The jury in the Michaelis competition for plays on the subject of the American Revolution awarded no first prize, fearing that the public would not ratify their decision. The two pieces to which the second prize was awarded the jury agree in pronouncing remarkable works, possessing great merit. That entitled "A Great Citizen" is the joint production of MM. Armand Artois and Lafaille, the latter being the pseudonym of the well-known poet, François Coppée. The play "The New World" is by Villiers de l' Isle Adam and "Free America" by Adolphe Michel. A fourth production entitled "The Patriots" is written by an American, who takes the name of Fernando Armand. It is described as full of movement and life, but deviates from the programme laid down. It is believed it will have great success.

THE VATICAN.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI—HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome states that the gravest anxiety is felt with regard to the health of Cardinal Antonelli. He has had a relapse which has been very marked within the last forty-eight hours. Immediately before he was taken sick he instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to keep the Spanish Government loyal to the Church in view of the tendencies revealed by the elections.

SPAIN.

A MINISTERIAL MAJORITY IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Ministerialists have secured a considerable majority in the new Cortes. The minority will consist of about seventy Constitutionalists, Radicals, Moderates, Historicos, and others.

RUSSIA.

RELEASE OF BODSKY, THE MERCHANT OF ODESSA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Bodsky, the merchant of Odessa, who was arrested by the Russian Police, has been released but will quit Russia.

HUNGARY.

M. DEAK, THE STATESMAN, DYING.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the illness of M. Deak, the Hungarian statesman, threatens to terminate fatally, and the sacrament of extreme unction has already been administered to him.

HAYTI.

DISCONTENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT INCREASING—SYMPTOMS OF ANOTHER "REVOLUTION."

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.—The latest accounts from Hayti are not quite satisfactory to the party of progress and those who desire to see that country settle down upon a peaceful path, socially and politically. Already the voice of discontent is loud among the aspirants for place and power, and every act of the President has become distasteful to these fomenters of discord. Not that they can magnify any one act of the President into a sufficient cause of public indignation, whereby an immediate overthrow of the Government might be expected; but the old leaven of malice toward the Cabinet that surrounds the President is sedulously permeating the mass. The most unpopular man is the Vice President, Septimus Rameau, who controls public affairs. Gen. Domingue is merely a "figure-head" in the Presidential chair, and it is against Rameau that all the agitation now prevailing is directed. He lately visited the North, intending to spend a week there, but was glad to return to the capital in three days, and on his return was pleased to report that "peace and contentment reigned" throughout the parts visited, and that "he was received with the utmost enthusiasm." Nothing of a decisive character, however, has occurred to disturb this outward semblance of tranquillity, and trade is therefore not impeded; but those well acquainted with the feelings of the malcontents—and they are said to number some of the formidable aspirants for place and power—express the opinion that in a few months hence another "revolution" may be expected, if nothing be done to conciliate "the peeple," who are always spoken of instead of the few who are anxious for "power." Accordingly we find a decree removing certain disabilities under which Geffrard labored, and restoring to him all his property that was confiscated. On New Year's day a number of political prisoners were set at liberty, the principal men among them belonging to the Cape, where the discontent seems to be greatest. Thus it was hoped a rallying party might stand by the Government. This may or may not have the effect of staving off some of the evils for a time. The name of Gen. Canal is whispered about as the coming man, but things have not yet become ripe for a decisive blow. The State has not paid the salaries of the parochial clergy for several months past, and the churches have all fallen into disrepair. Were it not for the assistance derived from religious societies abroad the churches would all be closed.

JAMAICA.

THE KINGSTON POLICE LOOKING FOR TWEED —A HORSE DISTEMPER.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.—The Police here are eagerly pursuing their search for the runaway "Boss" Tweed, of whom they have descriptive accounts and photographs, with promises of a large reward for his arrest. Every American who arrives here is suspected and followed. A sea Captain was annoyed for several days, and at last a warrant was issued for his arrest, and but for the timely intervention of the United States Vice Consul would have been placed in jail. Another gentleman in well-to-do circumstances, from Long Island, was followed in a picnic excursion by a detective, who afterward asserted there was "no mistake, for this gentleman was the missing 'Boss,'" and two Inspectors of Police proceeded immediately to the hotel where the gentleman was stopping for the purpose of taking him into custody on suspicion. The agent of the Associated Press happened to be present, and prevented the indignity, assuring the Police that the gentleman they were following was well known, and had letters of introduction to several persons on the island.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses here, a sort of cold and influenza. Every horse for miles around the City of Kingston is affected.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A society for the protection of animals has been constituted in Copenhagen.

According to a return just issued, the volunteer force of Great Britain numbers 238,261 men of all ranks.

The German Emperor has subscribed £150 to the relief fund in aid of the sufferers by the Bremerhaven explosion.

Among the fresh vegetables now being sold in Covent Garden Market in London are asparagus, truffles, lettuces, radishes, endive, and cucumbers.

It has been decided by the Liverpool Town Council to construct an aquarium in that city. It will be situated under the new Picton reading-room.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in London in 1835, has obtained since that time no less than 25,209 convictions.

It has been decided to restore the parish church of Horton, in Buckinghamshire, a village made memorable as the scene of a part of the life of John Milton.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* says it is asserted that England is persuading the Khédive to purchase Tunis and Tripoli, paying the Porte 100,000,000 francs for them.

The English Government is about to introduce stamps of the values of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., to be used in payment for telegrams. In future all telegrams are to be prepaid.

A strange case has just come before the Paris Tribunal. At the beginning of last month Dr. Berrut went to the *mairie* of the Seventh Arrondissement, to make the usual declaration of the birth of infant, but he refused to give either the name of the parents or the place of birth. The Mayor refused to accept the declaration. Thereupon the doctor summoned the Mayor, and the Mayor lost the day, the court deciding that the doctor had only acted in virtue of the "professional secrecy" binding on all members of the medical world, and ordering that the mysterious baby should be inscribed on the parish register as "Louise Armande, born in the Seventh Arrondissement, of unknown parents."

EXTRAORDINARY LYNCHING SCENE.

CONFESSION OF MURDER AND IMPROPER RELATIONS WITH THE VICTIM'S WIFE—THE WOMAN'S CONFESSION OF COMPLICITY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—A special to the *Gazette* says Edward Williams who, with Mrs. Meeling, was arrested for the murder of the latter's husband, was taken from the jail last night at Barboursville, West Virginia, and hanged by a mob. The prisoners were assured by a minister that sufficient evidence of their guilt had been obtained, and that the jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied all complicity in the act, although the minister continued praying with them and asking for a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the jailor, took Williams out, and placed him under a tree in the Court-house yard, where, with a rope around his neck, and he standing on a barrel, he made a confession. He expressed a hope that the mob might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime as he had for his, and declared he was happily started on his journey home to heaven. He died after fifteen minutes of terrible agony. Mrs. Meeling was then brought out, and placing her in front of the dead murderer, the crowd called for her confession. She said Williams had been her paramour for three years; that she had been trying for the past three months to poison her husband without success; that Williams struck Meeling on the head with an axe while he was asleep on Wednesday night, and afterward cut his throat. She assisted in destroying the evidences of the murder and in burying Meeling. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged pitifully for life. Though the feeling was very strong against her, and the crowd voted unanimously for her execution, no man could be found who would put the rope around a woman's neck, and she was returned to jail. Williams' body was left hanging until it was cut down by the authorities this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, with warmer southerly to westerly winds and less pressure. Generally clear and warmer weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Gulf Coast, with southerly winds and slight changes in the barometer. The temperature has fallen rapidly, with rain or snow, northerly to westerly winds and increased pressure in the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Very cold northerly winds and clear or fair weather are reported from the North-west, where the barometer is decidedly high. The Mississippi River has risen twenty inches at Cairo and twenty-seven inches at Memphis. The Ohio has risen seven feet at Cincinnati and seven inches at Louisville, and fallen eight inches at Pittsburg. The Cumberland has fallen seven inches at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, generally cloudy and colder weather, with areas of snow, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather, with south-west to north-west winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, colder northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, local rains and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, clear or clearing weather, and lower temperature than on Sunday, with north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer east of the Missouri Valley, probably followed by falling barometer, and winds shifting to southerly in the North-west during Monday night.

The Ohio and central Mississippi Rivers will continue to rise during Monday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	26°	28°	3:30 P. M.	32°	37°
6 A. M.	22°	29°	6 P. M.	31°	37°
9 A. M.	22°	31°	9 P. M.	26°	43°
12 M.	26°	35°	12 P. M.	26°	40°

Average temperature yesterday........35°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........26⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive picture-frame and molding works of Russ. Eddy & Co., in Worcester, Mass., were badly damaged by fire, which started in a lot of black-walnut lumber in the dry-house yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000; $12,000 of which is covered by insurance, divided as follows: Prescott, of Boston; Royal Canadian, of Montreal; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Alliance, of New-York; People's, of Newark; Merchants', of Providence, $1,000, each. The Royal, of Liverpool; Etna, of Hartford; Gloucester, of Gloucester; Standard, of New-York, $1,500 each.

A fire broke out about 1:45 P. M. yesterday, on the first floor of No. 88 Fulton street, occupied by Lewis M. Holton, a merchant tailor. The damage caused to the building was about $3,000, and to the stock of Mr. Holton $1,000. The fire extended to the building No. 86 Fulton, occupied by Bendershon & Co., lamp-dealers, whose store, in addition to the destruction of $600 worth of stock, was damaged $300; insured.

The canal-boat Jessie Billings, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, took fire from an overheated stove in the cabin about 8:30 last evening during the absence of the Captain, John McDonald. The loss on the boat was $300 and on furniture $200; fully insured.

S. W. Schwartz's sash and planing mill, No. 2,046 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $10,000 and the insurance $2,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

A fire which broke out early yesterday morning in a United States bonded warehouse in Philadelphia was confined to the room used for printing stamps and currency. The loss will not exceed $1,000.

The fancy goods store of Samuel J. Swartz, No. 523 Eighth avenue, was damaged by fire yesterday forenoon, to the extent of $500 on stock. The fire was caused by a defective stove.

The machine shop of Woodman Brothers, in Concord, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss, $2,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Two freight trains on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came in collision yesterday about sixty-five miles east of Parkersburg, West Va. It is said that a conductor and a fireman are seriously injured. At Charlestown, on the Winchester branch, a stock train was thrown off the track by a broken rail, and a number of cattle killed.

MARINE DISASTER.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 23.—The schooner Cuba, of St. Stephen, which sailed from St. John Jan. 3, with a cargo of boards for Matanzas, is ashore at "Sac Point," Cape Cod, but will probably get off.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JOHN S. TYLER.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The remains of the late Gen. John S. Tyler were buried to-day at Mount Auburn with Masonic and military honors. The funeral cortege was large and imposing.

DEATH OF A POUGHKEEPSIE CITIZEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 22.—Mr. Jacob B. Jewett, one of the leading citizens of this city, died suddenly at his home at 1 o'clock this morning of apoplexy. For many years he had held responsible public positions.

WASHINGTON.

VARIOUS CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS—NUMBER OF RELIEF BILLS IN CONGRESS—PROPOSED MEETING OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will in a day or two call before them Dr. B. R. Keim, who spent about two years in the inspection of Consulates, and whose recommendations were generally followed by Randall and Holman in cutting down the State Department estimates. Mr. Keim and Dr. Newman have quite opposite views concerning the importance of the Consular service. They visited many of the same Consulates, Dr. Newman following Keim about two years later. The reverend Doctor thinks the system should be enlarged and extended, and Mr. Keim would appear to think, with Mr. Holman, that it might be greatly reduced. Meanwhile the opinions of the Secretary of State, who has considered and weighed all the evidence on both sides, and in regard to each Consulate, is not consulted—at least by the Committee on Appropriations. Dr. Newman astonished the committee by showing that he had actually made an investigation, and a thorough one, of the Consulates, and had not used his commission simply to enable himself to take an extensive pleasure trip, as has been popularly supposed.

A meeting of Southern Republicans resident or sojourning in Washington will be held at an early day to consider the condition of political affairs in the Southern States. The meeting will be public, and addresses are expected to be made by a number of Senators and Representatives.

The relief bills already offered in behalf of persons or corporations, such as universities, for instance, now number 139, and involve an amount of $2,265,324. There are besides many bills in which the amount is indefinite, so that the sum actually asked for cannot even be estimated.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

JUDGE KELLEY'S RESOLUTION CALLING FOR INFORMATION AS TO THE AMOUNT OF SPECIE ON HAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Judge Kelley intends to introduce into the house to-morrow a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house what amount of specie, in gold and silver, is on hand; what amount of silver has been purchased, and each of the several purchases; what part of the money paid for silver was derived from surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and what part was paid by the sale of interest-bearing bonds, and the amount of interest paid and due thereon. This resolution will no doubt be passed, and it is not understood that there will be any objection on the part of the Secretary to making answer. Of course Mr. Kelley wants to make a point against the Resumption act of last year, and seeks the information for that purpose.

THE STRAW BIDDING SYSTEM.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Stone, of Missouri, will to-morrow offer a resolution providing for an investigation into the alleged straw bids for carrying the mails in the West. The resolution also provides for an inquiry as to whether these straw bidders have been aided by fraudulent settlements by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; and also into the manner of weighing the mails by John J. Safely, and whether or not there have been frauds committed therein, and if so, whether or not certain railroads in the West aided, abetted, and encouraged said frauds to the injury of rival lines. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, which committee will delight to engage in the investigation.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A BILL TO REPEAL AN IMPORTANT SECTION OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The bill recently introduced by Representative Hereford, of West Virginia, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposes to repeal section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer to pay any account, claim, or demand against the United States which accrued or existed prior to the 13th day of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion, or in favor of any person who during such rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its supression; and no pardon heretofore, or hereafter to be, granted shall authorize the payment of such account, claim, or demand until this section shall be modified or repealed; but this section shall not be construed to prohibit the payment of claims founded upon the contract made by any of the departments, where such claims were assigned or contracted to be assigned prior to the 1st day of April, 1861, to the creditors of such contractors, loyal citizens of loyal States, in payment of debts incurred prior to the 1st day of March, 1861.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A BILL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is the bill reported by Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture: "That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust in the General or a State Government, and all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence in relation to alcoholic or fermented liquors. The said commissioners shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed one year. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions they arrive at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous liquors and the use of fermented or malt liquors, in their economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors and fermented or malt liquors; also to ascertain whether the evils of drunkenness have been increased or decreased, and whether public morals have been improved thereby. It shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to gather information and take testimony as to whether the evil of drunkenness exists to the same extent or more so in other civilized countries, and whether those foreign nations that are considered the most temperate in the use of stimulants are so through prohibitory laws, and also to what degree prohibitory legislation has affected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country; that the said Commissioners shall serve without salary; shall be authorized to employ a Secretary at a reasonable compensation, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, which, with the necessary expenses incidental to said investigation, in all not exceeding $10,000 of both the Secretary and Commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. It shall be the further duty of said Commissioners to report the result of their investigation and the expenses attending the same to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENSION LAW —THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The bill reported by Representative Jenks from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, provides, among other things, that in the administration of the Pension law, whenever it shall appear that a higher order of proof cannot be obtained, evidence of cohabitation and general recognition of husband and wife, or other evidence which would constitute proof of a marriage under the common law, may be accepted as sufficient to establish the fact of marriage; and that from and after the 1st of January, 1868, parol evidence alone shall not be sufficient to prove service for which any bounty land warrant or certificate may be claimed; and no such warrant or certificate shall be allowed for any service not shown by record evidence; provided, that where the service was performed by substitute, the fact of such substitution may be shown by parol evidence.

The bill of Senator Logan, now before the Committee on Military Affairs, provides that the number of assistant surgeons now allowed by law shall be reduced to 125; that the office of medical storekeeper shall be abolished; that from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the grades now allowed by law, there shall be four surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels, eight surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonels, to be promoted by seniority from the medical officers of the Army.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

A BILL TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Public Lands have before them the bill of Representative Dunnell for the appointment of a Commissioner for inquiry into the destruction of forests, and into the measures necessary for the preservation of timber, it being asserted that the supply of timber within the United States is rapidly diminishing, and that great public injury must result from its continued waste unless adequate means are taken for its preservation and production. It is proposed to appoint a man of approved attainments, who is practically well acquainted with the methods of statistical inquiry, and who has evinced an intimate acquaintance with questions relating to the national wants in regard to timber, and with the measures that may be best calculated to meet these wants as they arrive, to be Commissioner of Forestry. It is made the duty of the Commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to prosecute investigations and inquiries with the view of ascertaining the annual amount of consumption, importation, and exportation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants, the means best adapted for their preservation and renewal, the influences of forests upon the climate, and the measures that have been successfully applied in foreign countries, or that may be deemed applicable in this country for the preservation and restoration or the planting of forests, and to report upon the same to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE AWARDS OF THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION—THE TEXAS NAVY—SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A case is before the Attorney General, by reference of the President, as to the validity of assignments of awards rendered by the United States and Mexican Commission, and as to the responsibility of the United States Government for such awards. The attorneys before the commission say there can be no doubt that the decision will be in accordance with the treaty and the facts of the case, namely, that the Government is responsible for the payment of awards to its own citizens, and will recognize all assignments legally made. So far as the commission is concerned, all the pending claims will be disposed of by the end of this month, when the commission expires, but the umpire will have six months thereafter in which to render decisions on those which may be referred to him by the Commissioners.

On Monday the House Committee on Naval Affairs will hear arguments by Judge Pascall and Gen. Bell on the question whether, by the joint resolution annexing Texas to the United States, the Texas Navy was incorporated into that of the United States, Capt. Todd, who left the United States to enter the Texas Navy, presenting a claim for compensation. This is an old question. Some years ago Commodore Moore, who commanded the Texas Navy, was allowed for five years' services, as a compromise, his vacation having, of course, ceased when the annexation of Texas took place.

In the course of a week or ten days the Committee on Elections will take up the contested case of Lee against Rainey, both colored, the latter now occupying a seat in the House as the Representative from the First Congressional District of South Carolina. It appears that at the election a number of tickets were voted for James H. Rainey, the name of the candidate being Joseph H. Rainey; these votes were counted for Joseph H. Rainey: in addition to those cast in that name, and a certificate given to him accordingly. Lee claims that the votes should have been separated, in which case he would be entitled to the seat by a plurality vote.

The first card reception by the Spanish Minister and his wife to ladies and gentlemen last night, was one of the most brilliant and fashionable of the kind that was ever given in Washington. The guests included the diplomatic corps, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary Fish and other members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and other persons of distinction.

The Congressional friends of the $1,500,000 Appropriation bill regard its passage as certain, though not by as large a majority as they at first anticipated.

A large number of members of Congress express themselves as opposed to the disturbance of the tariff—certainly not to an important extent.

Judge Pascal has completed his revised edition of *Annotations in the Constitution of the United States.*

It has heretofore been stated that the American Missionary Society, having control of the Howard University, has granted a leave of absence of several months to the newly-elected President of the latter institution, Rev. E. P. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be spent in Africa. The object of Mr. Smith's visit is to inspect and reorganize the missionary service of that country, preparatory to a more successful co-operation through the University and other schools under the control of the society.

Several of the members of the House Committee on Appropriations are looking into the inequalities which prevail in the Army relating to retired officers. They say they can see no reason why some officers maimed in the late war should be retired on full rank, with corresponding pay, while others, who held as high rank, and were similarly maimed or disabled, should be receiving only $30 per month. They will make an effort to remedy the inequality, and are also looking into the question of forage to officers who turn over their supplies for private livery.

As the President did not on Friday, when he transmitted the documents in relation to affairs between the United States and Spain to the House, deem it proper at this time to include the correspondence between our Government and foreign Governments on the interference question, it is not probable, from what can be ascertained on the subject, that he will furnish the correspondence in compliance with the call of the House on Saturday.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE CITY BANKS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on the 17th of December, 1875:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$187,659,358 03
Overdrafts	374,328 28
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,148,500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	10,501,450 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	8,705,114 10
Due from other national banks	14,182,814 05
Due from State banks and bankers	2,842,718 68
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,721,134 10
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,141,023 14
Premiums paid	2,339,757 51
Checks and other cash items	1,601,023 88
Exchanges for Clearing-house	50,507,178 81
Bills of other national banks	1,633,224 00
Fractional Currency	380,162 82
Specie	13,402,246 72
Legal-tender notes	16,211,629 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	19,250,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption fund	1,055,494 00
Due from United States Treasury	430,945 00
Total	$366,237,512 12
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$68,200,000 00
Surplus fund	21,177,264 83
Other undivided profits	13,093,528 27
National bank notes outstanding	19,299,433 00
State bank notes outstanding	90,577 00
Dividends unpaid	139,523 69
Individual deposits	155,933,196 69
United States deposits	294,496 63
Deposits of United States Disbursing officers	37,420 60
Due to national banks	63,770,689 61
Due to State banks and bankers	24,201,381 80
Total	$366,237,512 12

Number of banks, 48.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Jan 22, 1876:

New-England.—Post Office Established—Bryantsville, Plymouth County, Mass., William H. H. Bryant, Postmaster. Discontinued—East Cumberland, Providence County, R. I. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Eliza A. Jacobs, Bryant's Pond, Oxford County, Me.; George M. Small, East Limington, York County, Me.; Mrs. Hannah G. Heath, Seal Cove, Hancock County, Me.; Greenleaf Parker, South Leeds, Androscoggin County, Me.; John Boynton, Ascutneyville, Windsor County, Vt.; W. F. Otis, Danby Four Corners, Rutland County, Vt.; William E. Nye, North Sandwich, Barnstable County, Mass.; Oscar C. Manchester, Portsmouth, Newport County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Walter Johnson, Burnt Hills, Saratoga County; Isaac P. Vincent, Clove, Duchess County; Henry Van Dusen, Idlewild, Orange County; Daniel Q. Moore, Marion, Chatauqua County; Benjamin F. Burleson, Oneida Castle, Oneida County; John J. Out, Preble, Cortland County; Sherman Holbrook, Sterling Bush, Lewis County; Mrs. Wealthy E. Palmer, Stockholm Centre, St. Lawrence County.

New-Jersey.—Established—Sunny Side, Hunterdon County, George H. Marshall, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Wormleysburg, Cumberland County, Mrs. M. J. Whitman, Postmaster. Discontinued—Avonia, Erie County; Delaware Grove, Mercer County. Postmasters Appointed—Andrew Smith, Calvin, Huntingdon County; Mrs. Elmira Adams, Cooperdale, Cumberland County; J. Milton Ditty, Dalmatia, Northumberland County; Henry Shenk, Dickinson, Cumberland County; A. A. McLean, Hammond, Tioga County; John A. Keoser, Mill Run, Fayette County; C. L. Meredith, Porol's Valley, Dauphin County; John M. Bassler, Tower City, Schuylkill County.

Delaware.—Name Changed—Gumborough, Sussex County, to Pear Tree, and Philip E. Parsons appointed Postmaster.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Albert Ross is ordered to report to Commodore Parker, at Annapolis, Md., for temporary duty; Ensign V. L. Cottman to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, on the 1st of February next; Chief Engineer Robert Potts, as inspector of coal at Philadelphia, on the 15th of February next. Master S. L. Richman is detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Nantasket; Passed Assistant Engineer A. Adamson, from duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia, on the 15th of February next, and to continue on duty at the Navy-yard at League Island. Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Smith is commissioned a Chief Engineer in the Navy, from Oct. 20, 1875. Emlyn Morsteller, of Baltimore, Md., is made an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from Jan. 12, 1876; George D. Strickland, of Phœnixville, Penn., an Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from Jan. 12, 1876. James W. Wingate, of Portsmouth, N. H.; William Reedstone, of Vallejo, Cal., and Herman Hanson, of Washington, D. C., are appointed Acting Sailmakers, from Jan. 17, 1876; John Crowley, as Acting Boatswain, from Jan. 11, 1876. The orders of Ensign E. F. Qualtrough to the Passaic are revoked, and he is ordered to examination for promotion, and, on its completion, to resume his duties on the Dispatch. Assistant Surgeon Remus C. Parsons, Manly H. Simons, and Charles K. Youcey have passed satisfactory examinations for promotion. The leave of Commodore Robert Boyd has been extended three months from the 19th of February next.

THE SONS OF THE COVENANT.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—District Grand Lodge, No. 2, of the Hebrew Order of Sons of the Covenant met to-day. The representatives were from thirty-one lodges in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Twenty-five past Presidents were admitted to degrees in the Grand Lodge. After a long discussion, the Trustees of Har Morial, No. 14, of Louisville, were sustained in their refusal to pass benefits to the heirs of a brother who was lost on the steamer Schiller. The objection was made that the assessments overdue were not tendered until after the loss of the steamer was made public. The next meeting, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the order will be held in Cincinnati.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—While Mr. John Mally, a prominent citizen of Winter Hill, Somerville township, was riding with his son in Charlestown, on Saturday evening, his horse became restive and unmanageable. Both occupants were thrown out of the buggy, Mr. Mally receiving injuries which caused his death in a few hours. The son was severely hurt but not fatally.

THE L. W. POND CASE.

The Worcester *Spy* says of the scene when Lucius W. Pond was brought into court Friday: "There was a large crowd of spectators in attendance, it being expected that Lucius W. Pond would be brought into court to answer to the indictment which it was supposed the Grand Jury would find against him for forgery. Among the spectators was one lady, who seemed to be very much interested in the proceedings. There were twenty-three prisoners in and around the dock. In the centre of the space occupied by the bar, and in front of the other prisoners, sat Mr. Pond. Mr. Pond has changed but little in his personal appearance, save that his whiskers are of recent growth, and he looked a little pale. He bore the gaze of the spectators without any apparent concern, and when called upon to answer the twelve indictments found by the Grand Jury against him, pleaded not guilty in a quick but scarcely audible manner. On each of the indictments the court ordered the defendant to recognize in the sum of $5,000, making a total bail of $60,000. It is understood that Mr. Pond acted under the instruction of his counsel, Messrs. George F. Verry and W. S. B. Hopkins, and while he pleaded not guilty, does not intend to stand trial on any of the indictments against him. During the coming week he will probably come into court, retract his former plea, and plead guilty to a portion of the indictments presented by the Grand Jury yesterday, and receive his sentence. There was a rumor on the street last evening that Mr. Pond had obtained bail and was at liberty, but at midnight he was in his usual quarters at the jail sound asleep."

THE COTTON FRAUDS.

AN IMPORTANT CASE INVESTIGATED.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL CONCERNING THE PARKMAN & BROOKS COTTON CASE—EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER AND OTHERS IMPLICATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876.

The Parkman & Brooks cotton case, which is just becoming public, has been notorious in the Treasury Department for a long time. Secretary Bristow was informed of it soon after he came into the Department, and turned it over to the Solicitor for investigation. The report made by Solicitor Wilson, stating as it does both the facts and the law, is an exceedingly interesting document. The Grand Jury has it and other evidence under consideration. Some bills have, it is believed, been found, and further action will be taken on Monday. The facts as stated in the report make out against the then Assistant Secretary Sawyer a charge of forgery. A friend of Mr. Sawyer is said to have a letter from him denying any knowledge or recollection of the Parkman & Brooks case, and expressing a willingness to meet any charge that can be brought against him while he was Assistant Secretary. Mr. Haines has not been heard from on the charge touching him. If the Solicitor's opinion of the law is correct, Controller Taylor is placed in a very difficult situation, which is inexplicable for an officer so careful and upright as he has always been considered. The testimony is, of course, ex parte, but that upon which the report is based is sufficient to warrant a fuller investigation by the courts as to the criminality of the parties implicated, and civil processes have already been begun to reclaim whatever part of the lost money may be possible. The report of the Solicitor of the Treasury is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by J. M. Tomeny in relation to the payment by the United States of $57,613 03 to Parkman & Brooks in February last. You desire me to report whether, on the facts, this money, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, can now be recovered by the United States, and whether criminal liability in the premises attaches to any one. To answer in a clear manner these questions it is necessary that the material facts in the case should be stated.

A TRANSACTION IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

It appears that in the year 1865 George N. Carleton, then United States Depositary and Acting Surveyor of Customs, at Memphis, Tenn., issued to John W. Page, Jr., President of the Commercial Bank at that place, certificates of deposit on account of subscriptions to 7.30 Government bonds to the amount of $556,945, taking therefor, instead of money, Page's individual checks. It is alleged by Page, and the evidence tends to show, that neither the bank nor himself received any advantage from these transactions other than the difference of exchange, but that the proceeds of the sales of these bonds were all placed, as soon as received, to the credit of Parkman, Brooks & Co., and drawn out by them. In May, 1865, the checks of Page thus held by Carleton were given up by him and canceled at the solicitation of Page, on the ground that Parkman & Brooks had received the proceeds of the bonds, Carleton receiving in their place from Page the checks of Parkman, Brooks & Co. of like date and amount. The evidence shows, however, that the checks of Parkman, Brooks & Co. were obtained by Page in April 1865, in their absence from Memphis, from a Mr. Learned, who was claimed to be their partner, and who was authorized to draw checks in the firm name in the ordinary course of business, and who also was accustomed to sign as partner the name of the firm. In May 1865, Parkman, Brooks & Co. denied the authority of Learned to sign their name to the checks.

THE BARGAIN MADE BY A TREASURY AGENT.

In this state of affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury sent a special agent to investigate the matter. From his report it appears that Parkman, Brooks & Co. acknowledged themselves indebted to the Commercial Bank, and were willing to assume and secure as best they could $201,603 12 of the checks held by Carleton, on being discharged by the bank. Acting upon the conclusion that the proposal of Parkman & Brooks was the best, on the facts, that could be had, the agent of the Treasury obtained from them, in settlement of the checks held by Carleton, five notes aggregating $201,603 12, four of them dated Aug. 14, 1865, and one Aug. 16, 1865. The agent, however, did an unauthorized act himself in this matter which he was investigating. He made at the same time—Aug. 14, 1865—in behalf of the United States, a contract with F. W. Brooks, one of the firm of Parkman, Brooks & Co., for collecting and delivering to Treasury agents certain lots of confiscable cotton and other property. This contract was made, as is alleged by the agent, for the purpose of securing the payment of Parkman & Brooks' notes. By its terms the share of Brooks in the proceeds of property delivered, over and above actual expenses, was to be applied to the payment of four of Parkman & Brooks' notes, amounting to $150,000. Brooks understood, when the contract was made, that it was subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but without waiting for this approval, agreed in writing to this application of the proceeds, and proceeded to collect the property. The Secretary, however, refused to ratify the contract, and Brooks was notified that it terminated on the 20th of August, 1865.

In the meantime Brooks claimed that he had collected 644 bales of cotton under the contract, and made a claim therefor, which, on the 30th of April, 1866, evidently with some hesitation, the Secretary of the Treasury decided to allow to the extent of one quarter of the 644 bales in full, and to credit the amount allowed upon the notes given by Parkman & Brooks. This credit, amounting in the whole to $24,315 75, was accordingly indorsed upon the note of $94,000, viz., May 18, 1866, $21,112 55, and June 25, 1866, $3,203 20. This is all the money ever awarded to Parkman & Brooks by the Treasury Department for cotton collected under the Risley contract, as appears by the records. They were allowed, however, another sum, amounting to $33,297 28, the history of which is as follows: Some time in May, 1865, a claim was made by one A. K. Shepherd and Parkman & Brooks for the proceeds of 19,700 bales of cotton collected by the agents of the Treasury, on the ground that the claimants had purchased it under proper authority from the Confederate Government for delivery to the Treasury Department. The Secretary declining to consider the claim thus presented, the parties then made a claim for salvage, alleging that, having acquired an interest in the cotton, they had, through their influence with the military authorities of both armies, and by the expenditure of money and personal attention, saved the same from loss and damage. In this form the Secretary decided to allow $157,944 66, dividing this sum into three drafts, for the purpose of keeping the interest of Parkman & Brooks, which was 11-40, amounting to $33,297 28, separate; for the reason that at the same time he determined to apportion the share of that firm in part payment of the indebtedness due from them to the United States on their five notes. This application was made with the knowledge and consent of Parkman & Brooks and their attorney, and the amount was afterward sent to the Treasury of the United States, and, in point of fact, credited to the indebtedness of Carleton, which was the same thing, for what was paid on the notes of Parkman & Brooks would liquidate to that extent the indebtedness of Carleton.

ONE FRAUD MADE THE BASIS OF ANOTHER.

Parkman & Brooks not having paid the balance due on their notes, they were afterward, viz., June 25, 1869, put in suit by the United States Attorney at Memphis, Tenn., which suit was pending until May, 1874, when it was dismissed by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The reason of the dismissal was as follows: On the 13th of December, 1873, one P. D. Roddy made an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the $33,297 28, the history and the disposition of which I have just related, on the ground that this sum had been adjudged to Parkman & Brooks in settlement of what was known as the Shepherd case, and that the interest of Parkman & Brooks in this case, and in other cotton and Confederate property, reported by Brooks under the Risley contract, had been assigned to him previous to the settlement. In his petition Roddy protested against the application of this sum on the notes of Parkman & Brooks, because the notes were obtained while they were under duress, because they were executed upon the condition that Parkman & Brooks should have a contract, and the Secretary having failed to ratify the contract made with Risley, the consideration of the notes failed, and because, during the existence of the contract, Parkman & Brooks did secure a large quantity of cotton, their share of which would, on a fair adjustment, have largely over-paid their indebtedness.

This petition was referred to this office on the 15th of December, 1873, and was being considered by Mr. Banfield, then Solicitor. In point of fact, he had prepared a letter, giving in full his reasons for deciding against the petition of Roddy, when, on the 28th of January, 1874, an informal note was received from Hon. F. A. Sawyer, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in these words: "Mr. Banfield: Please return the Roddy claim and papers, and oblige, yours very truly, F. A. Sawyer." Upon this request the papers were thereupon informally returned, and on the same day referred to the Commissioner of Customs by the Secretary of the Treasury. Five days afterward, viz., on the 2d of February, 1874, the Commissioner of Customs wrote an opinion, in which he came to the conclusion, first, that the five notes given by Parkman & Brooks to the United States were invalid and imposed no obligation on the maker; second, that the agreement of Parkman & Brooks that their part of the award in the Shepard case should be credited on said notes, was void; third, that the $33,297 28 awarded Parkman, Brooks & Co. is not covered by said agreement, and is in the Treasury; and, fourth, that said sum of $33,297 28 has been duly conveyed to P. D. Roddy, and should be paid him. The Secretary of the Treasury, accepting the conclusions of Mr. Haines, at once referred his letter to the First Controller of the Treasury, for his opinion as to the authority of the Department to pay the claim without a new appropriation, and, if such authority existed, the duty of the Secretary in the premises. The First Controller replied on the 6th of February, 1874, that he had not examined the claim of Roddy with a view of forming an opinion on its merits, and that the only authority known to him for paying it is contained in section 5 of the act of May 18, 1872, which, in his opinion, makes the necessary appropriation. Thereupon, viz., Feb. 7, 1874, the matter was referred to the First Auditor for settlement, payable from the appropriation for "refunding proceeds of cotton seized—Act May 18, 1872." The account was accordingly passed and paid by the First Auditor on the same day; the warrant, however, was made in favor of Parkman, Brooks & Co., the alleged assignment to Roddy evidently not being regarded as valid under the act of 1853. Thus much for the $33,297 28. Afterward, on Feb. 13, 1874, an application was made by Mr. Roddy for $24,315 75, allowed Parkman & Brooks, as I have stated, by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury of April 30, 1866, for their share of certain 644 bales of cotton alleged to have been collected under the Risley contract, and which, at the time of the allowance, and as a condition of the same, was ordered by the Secretary to be credited upon their notes. This claim was not referred to the Solicitor, and it does not appear from the papers that it was ever presented to the notice of the Secretary. It went, however, regularly through the different accounting bureaus, and was finally paid, like the others, to Parkman, Brooks & Co., nine days after the first payment, out of the appropriation made by the act of May 18, 1872.

WERE THE NOTES FOR "VALUE RECEIVED?"

These payments of money were made upon the position taken by the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Haines, and agreed to by Mr. Richardson, that the consideration of the notes of Parkman & Brooks was the ratification of the contract which Risley made, that the contract not having been ratified, the consideration of the notes failed, and that all sums of money adjudged to Parkman & Brooks by the Secretary, and appropriated by him to pay the notes, ought, notwithstanding, to be paid to Parkman & Brooks. The payments having been made to Parkman & Brooks by the Secretary upon these grounds, on the 20th of February, 1874, he requested the Solicitor of the Treasury to return the notes of Parkman & Brooks to him, and to discontinue any suits pending in relation to said notes. The notes being in the custody of the Solicitor, were returned as requested, and on the 6th of March, 1874, the Solicitor wrote to the United States Attorney at Memphis, Tenn., who had charge of the suits, requesting him to comply with the wish of the Secretary, at the same time saying that he could not agree with the decision reached by the Treasury Department. The action of the Secretary was based upon the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs. But from a careful examination of the matter as it appears from the record, I have no doubt that this opinion is erroneous, and unsupported by the evidence in the case. The notes were voluntarily given for the purpose of taking up and canceling their checks held by Carleton. The consideration of the checks, it appears beyond the shadow of a doubt, was the proceeds of Government bonds, which were illegally obtained, as related, from Carleton by Page, on false certificates of deposit, and sold through the agency of Parkman & Brooks, the proceeds of which were, when sold, transferred to their credit by the Commercial Bank, and by them drawn and used. To facilitate the payment of these notes, or to secure their payment, as is stated by Risley, the unauthorized contract was made by him, which was not ratified by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is not a particle of evidence to show that the notes were executed on condition that the contract should be made and ratified. If these notes were valid, as I have no doubt they were, it follows, as a matter of course, that the sums in question should not have been paid to Parkman & Brooks. But there are other reasons which show that these payments to Parkman & Brooks were illegal. The $33,297 28, first obtained from the Treasury, was not for cotton obtained, or claimed to have been obtained, under the Risley contract, but was a sum allowed by the Secretary on a claim for salvage, a claim made long before the Risley contract, and having no reference whatever to it, and made for alleged services in saving and protecting some 19,700 bales of cotton. When it was allowed, a part of the adjudication was that the sum allowed, as and for Parkman & Brooks' share, was to be credited on their notes. If the last part of the decision of the Secretary is reversed, the whole decision should be reversed, and the original allowance should be inquired into *de novo.* The decision of the Secretary must stand or fall now as a whole. In point of fact, the amount now allowed was credited to the indebtedness of Carleton, on the ground that whatever was used by Parkman & Brooks went *pro tanto* to the payment of Carleton's defalcation. The other sum of $24,313 75 was claimed to have been collected under the Risley contract, and was allowed as having been collected under that contract, but a material part of the adjudication, also, was that the share of Parkman & Brooks should be applied to the payment of their notes. In point of fact, this amount was actually indorsed on the notes at the time of its allowance. With regard to this and the other allowance, no other course could have been taken by the Secretary, Parkman & Brooks being debtors of the Government, the money allowed could not have been paid them. Upon this state of facts I have the honor to state, in reply to your first question, that an action will lie against Parkman & Brooks, not only upon the four notes which have never been surrendered, but are still in the possession of the Department, but also to recover back those two specific sums, as having been illegally obtained from the Treasury, and I therefore recommend that suits be instituted accordingly.

THE CRIME AND THE PARTICIPATORS.

With regard to criminal liability to the Government, on the part of any one who presented or passed this claim of Roddy, I have this to say, viz.: After the claim for the $33,297 28 was referred to the Solicitor for his opinion, and while it was pending before him and yet undecided, Mr. Haines, the then Commissioner of Customs, frequently appeared in his office in the character of an advocate, urging the justice of the claim, and arguing that a favorable opinion should be given by the Solicitor's Office in regard to it. Senator Spencer and Mr. White, a member of Congress, were also present at the Department urging the allowance of the claim. Before the matter was decided and while the solicitor was preparing an opinion rejecting the claim, the papers in reference thereto were irregularly and summarily withdrawn from him without reason and referred to the Commissioner of Customs, who immediately passed it upon facts which have no existence and upon reasons which are untenable in law. The Secretary of the Treasury, as I have stated, referred the matter to the Controller of the Treasury, who decided that section 5 of the act of May 18, 1872, made the necessary appropriation, and the claims were eventually paid from that appropriation. This section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the lawful owners or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by the agents of the Government, unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury, provided that the receipt thereof shall be taken in full, and provided the provisions of the act shall not apply to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department six months after the passage of the act. From a careful consideration of the provisions of this act, I am utterly at a loss to see how the Controller of the Treasury arrived at the conclusion he did. For, first, Parkman & Brooks were not, in point of fact, and never pretended to be, lawful owners of cotton illegally seized by Treasury agents. In one case where they obtained a credit of $33,297 28 on the notes, their claim was based upon the fact that they were the salvors of cotton actually seized from the lawful owners by the Treasury agents. In the other case, when they obtained a credit of $24,315 75 on their notes, their claim was based upon the proof that they were the seizors themselves from the lawful owners. This is not all. The act provides that if the claimants were lawful owners their claims were barred by the very act, unless they were filed in the Treasury Department within six months after its passage. Of course, therefore, no claim could be so filed with any effect after Nov. 18, 1872. This claim, however, of Roddy was not made until more than a year after the passage of the act, and, therefore, clearly could not be considered as coming within its provisions.

SOMETHING VERY LIKE FORGERY.

This further fact appears: Upon the decision of the Controller the matter was referred to the First Auditor for examination and settlement, and made "special" by Assistant Secretary Sawyer. The reference was signed by Secretary Richardson; but as, in this form, it required a new examination of the claim by the First Auditor, the reference was afterward changed by striking out the words which required an examination and settlement, and substituting the word "approved," so that the reference read: "Approved and referred to the First Auditor for settlement," who thereupon, without any examination of the claim, paid it. I do not know whether this change was made with the knowledge of the Secretary or not. The alteration is in the hand of Mr. Assistant Secretary Sawyer. Whether it was made with the consent of the Secretary or not, it should never have been done. It prevented an examination by an officer especially charged with such an examination before payment of a claim, and thus took away one of the safeguards placed by law around the Treasury. Upon a consideration of all the facts in this case it is clear to my mind that the Government has been greatly wronged therein. I will not, however, say it is clear that there is criminal liability, or to whom it attaches. That is a question for another tribunal, and to which the case should be sent. The acts of the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sawyer, and of Mr. Haines, the late Commissioner of Customs, in regard to this claim subject them to the strong suspicion that they were interested in pressing hurriedly and by irregular means to payment a demand which would have been rejected by the Solicitor of the Treasury as unsustained by the facts and unwarranted in law, and which, in my judgment, cannot stand the test of investigation. The same is true of the representations of Brooks and others more immediately interested in the claim. Whether, this being so, it is for the interest of the United States to cause further investigation to be made in the matter must be determined by the Secretary.

Very respectfully,
BLUFORD WILSON,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE OLD TIMES.

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE GOV. JACKSON, OF RHODE ISLAND—THE DORR REBELLION.

Hon. Charles Jackson, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1854, died in Providence on Friday evening at the age of seventy-eight years. Some one contributes to the Providence *Journal* an interesting sketch of his life, from which we quote as follows:

"Gov. Jackson after his graduation pursued the study of the law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced for a short time, but soon after left the profession to engage in manufacturing, in which pursuit he continued till his death. When Gov. Jackson commenced manufacturing, power looms were in operation in only five places in the United States; to our credit, be it said, four of them in Rhode Island and one in Massachusetts. That cheerful, bright, and intelligent, I was going to say, old gentleman, but he is only seventy-three, and never seems to me older than forty when I meet him, our Alderman Spicer, was then a young machinist at work for Daniel Gorham at the Phenix. He was employed by Gov. Jackson and his brother to make the machinery and the looms for their mill. He had never seen a power loom, and he tells a good story of how he got sight of one. It was at the Anthony mill. While he was examining it the overseer came and ordered him out, but he had seen enough to enable him to construct one. The late James De Wolf, of Bristol, had embarked a trifling portion of his fortune in manufacturing at the Arkwright. He had built what was then considered an elegant house for the residence of the agent, his son-in-law, Prescott Hall, that most elegant gentleman, who afterward became so distinguished as a lawyer, an advocate, and an orator. Mr. Hall was a Connecticut man, and bred a lawyer, but left the profession to take charge of this mill for his father-in-law, Mr. De Wolf. Some time after, Mr. De Wolf had an important cause before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving a very large amount of property. He made Mr. Hall go with him to Washington, to prepare the case as assistant counsel, and when the time for the trial of the case approached, the leading counsel was sick, and Mr. De Wolf told Mr. Hall he must argue it. Mr. Hall said he would not take the responsibility, there was too much at stake. Mr. De Wolf said, I take the responsibility, and you must argue it, and he did. Mr. Webster was on the other side. Mr. Hall used to relate that when he had finished his argument and resumed his seat, Mr. Webster came to him, and putting his hand upon his shoulders, and looking out of such a pair of eyes as no other American soul ever shone through, and speaking in tones which I seem to hear even now, said, 'Hall, they tell me you have left the profession and gone to manufacturing. I tell you you are made for the law, and New-York is the place for you to go to.' And Mr. Hall said that decided him to take up his residence in the City of New-York.

Gov. Jackson was often a member of the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1841 to 1842, and was Governor of the State from 1845 to 1846. Perhaps there has been no period in the history of our State since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when party spirit was more vindictive and personal, than from 1839 to 1845. This embraces the adoption of the People's Constitution and that of the Law and Order Convention, the pretended election of Gov. Dorr, the organization of his government, and the Dorr war. I believe I knew personally every man of any consequence who took any part on either side in those several contests. Gov. Jackson, of course, was from the first and always upon the side of the Government. When he was nominated for Governor in 1845, it was, as everybody at that time knew, upon the issue of the liberation of Gov. Dorr from the State prison. He had been convicted of treason and sentenced for life. Gov. Jackson received the support of that portion of the law and order party known as the Subterraneans, and in addition the followers of Gov. Dorr. He was elected and Dorr was released at the May session. I myself came by express from Newport to Providence, to bring the news to his parents. A word or two more on this subject, that justice may be done to the dead. Gov. Jackson has been often blamed for that proceeding. I have published elsewhere how that nomination was brought about, and I have better reasons for knowing than any other man can, that he who originated it has never yet had cause to regret it. Gov. Dorr and the main body of his followers were honest and sincere, and so of the other side; but there were designing men in each organization who were ready to use it for their own personal aggrandizement. One of the most influential public men in Rhode Island did more to bring about the Dorr rebellion, until he felt that his property was in danger, than any man in the Dorrite party proper. While such men as Zachariah Allen, Moses B. Ives, and others, relatives and connections of Gov. Dorr, opposed him from the first, Zachariah Allen was the only citizen with the military in the arsenal on the night of Dorr's attack up to 9:30 o'clock. And after Dorr's conviction and sentence, Mr. Allen went to the October session of the Legislature in Bristol to try to obtain a pardon for him. Mr. Mann and Mr. Jackson as well as the other prominent law and order men opposed it then. But in January it became evident that Mr. Dorr could not be kept in prison much longer, and the only question was which wing of the dominant party should have the credit of his liberation. The gubernatorial contest, in which Gov. Jackson was elected, was the bitterest of all the bitter ones that I have known. But the lapse of more than thirty years has calmed all the turbulent waters, and Gov. Jackson now sleeps in peace by the side of Gov. Francis, Gov. Sprague, Gov. Arnold, Moses Ives, James F. Simmons, John H. Clarke, and many other of Rhode Island's distinguished sons who have gone before him; and yet I cannot realize that I shall never meet him on our streets again."

IN A BOX.

DARING ESCAPE FROM AUBURN PRISON AND RECAPTURE.

A well-fixed plan for the escape of a convict from Auburn prison was foiled Friday afternoon. While one of the keepers was at a grocery, a boy who was driving a team of the prison tool-shop informed the keeper that he had just come out of the prison yard, and thought there was a convict stowed away in a large box on his wagon. Before the keeper could get to the wagon he saw a convict running, and ordered him to halt and fired three shots at him, one going through his boot-leg and another grazing his side. He was only winged and darted on. The officer pursued, intercepting the fugitive. The escaper proved to be Michael Hurley, a transfer from Sing Sing, sent twenty years for burglary in the first degree and larceny in October, 1874. He had disguised himself in overalls, overshirt, and hat, and stowed himself into the box before it had been placed on the wagon. He attempted to escape through a sewer some two months ago, and was locked up for his want of success. The *News* describes the box in which Hurley stowed himself as being about three feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches deep. The top of the box, comprising three pieces of board, the middle piece being some fifteen inches wide, was supposed to be securely nailed on, and so required no examination. The middle piece of the cover exhibited plenty of nail-heads, but the nails were not there, having been cut off even with the lower surface of the cover. In addition, one edge of the cover inside had been provided with hard wood cleets to keep it in position, while the other edge was fitted with two buttons to be turned by the occupant, after curling himself up inside, thus holding the top solidly in position. Hurley, being a small man, was thus enabled to hide himself, and was loaded on the wagon without exciting suspicion. When he undid the inside fastenings, however, and raised the cover to take a survey of the chances, the driver happened to be looking toward the box, and gave the alarm. This attempt forfeits commutation previously earned, and gives the recaptured man eighteen years and nine months yet to serve.

THE NEW OMAHA LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF WESTERN ROADS—EXCITEMENT IN THE OLD COMBINATION.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 21.

The formation of a new line to Omaha by the Chicago and Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroads, is a bitter pill for the Iowa pool lines to swallow. These lines, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and North-western Railroads, have had heretofore exclusive control of all the through business to Council Bluffs and Omaha. They were virtually run as one line, their earnings on all the business being put in a pool and divided. That their rates to Omaha are not extortionately high is mostly attributable to the competition by the St. Louis lines, yet they would be much lower than they are if there was any competition from this city. The St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road was the only road over which a competing line to Omaha could be established, and the pool lines anticipating the formation of such a route, sooner or later, induced its management a few years ago to enter into a compact to keep out of Chicago, in consideration of the other lines keeping out of St. Louis. This contract was adhered to until last Saturday, when the St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railroad broke the agreement, and joined the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern in the formation of the new line. Of course the Iowa pool lines are angry, and swear vengeance upon the head of the St. Joe and Council Bluffs Road. They declare that they will at once begin to compete for the St. Louis business and injure the St. Louis roads all they can. It is, however, hard to perceive how they can compete for that business, as they do not connect with roads leading to St. Louis from Omaha. The St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railroad has probably become aware of the fact, and therefore broke the agreement.

The principal cause for the action of this road is, however, said to be of a more startling nature. It is rumored that Jay Gould obtained a controlling interest in this line, and, as he already controls the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, he will save half the mileage by shipping the California business over these lines, and the Chicago and Alton, than shipping over the Iowa pool lines. He is also said to have control of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, which would give the new line two outlets—at Omaha and at Kearney. These rumors seem to be very plausible, as it is well known that Mr. Gould has for some time past tried to get control of one of the pool lines, but without avail. He undoubtedly calculates by this action he can not only punish the pool lines, but may finally compel the least prosperous among them to come into his open arms. This surmise is strengthened by the fact that the General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad was in the city last Saturday and participated in the meeting at which the new line was formed.

THE POTTER LAW.

HOW IT HAS OPERATED—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WISCONSIN.

The Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin have just submitted to the State Legislature their annual report covering the operations of the railroads of the State for the year 1875, together with an account of the Commissioners' proceedings under the law, and the results of their further inquiries into railway transportation and the proper relation of transportation companies to the Government of the State. They say:

"One of the difficulties of enforcing the law of 1874, in respect to rates, grew out of the fact that, while the law required that in case of freight passing over two or more roads 'the distance for carrying such freight shall be computed from where it is received'—evidently meaning from where it was first received—there was no provision requiring the companies owning the connecting lines to pro-rate the charges. Because of this omission, several of the companies assumed that they severally received the freight coming from other lines at the connecting point, and on this basis computed the distance and made their charges. In this way it sometimes happened that a shipper was charged the high rate allowed for the first haul two or three times over, the aggregate sum being considerably larger than the sum of old rates paid before the passage of the law. This defect in the law of 1874 was remedied by the law of 1875, which provides that when freight so passes from one road to another "the amount received for such transportation shall be divided between the companies as the officers thereof may agree," and that where such agreement is found impracticable the terms of such division of receipts shall be settled by arbitration in the manner in said section prescribed. Notwithstanding this plain and specific provision of law, several instances of its violation were brought to the notice of your Commissioners in the early part of the last session, and it was not until after considerable time had been consumed by the necessary investigations, and by explanations of managers, negotiations between companies, correspondence, and personal interviews on the part of the Commissioners and the Attorney General with the attorneys and managers representing the corporations, that an agreement was finally concluded by and between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western Railway Companies. As to the other corporations, the principal complaints on the score of a refusal to make continuous through rates were against the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. The difficulty here arose out of the claim made by the officers of that company, (1) that it was impossible for them to make the road pay its operating expenses with any lower rates than they were receiving in 1873, and (2) that the last Legislature evidently intended to grant them the relief they asked when they enacted the law making a new classification, and giving to their own and other B companies the privileges of C companies under the provisions of the original 'Potter law.' With them, therefore, there was a serious obstacle in the way of pro-rating with the companies operating connecting lines. On the other side, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western Companies excused themselves for noncompliance with the law as to division of earnings with the West Wisconsin Company on the ground that they were unable to get an agreement to pro-rate on a just and equal basis. And so for a time each of the companies above named charged the local rates. At length, however, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company gave orders to its agents to receive the legal through rates, and retain only the pro rata share of the earnings due to them under the law. But few complaints were made during the season on account of charges in excess of the legal rates by B companies. Indeed, of the Wisconsin Central no complaint has been made at all. And the complaints made by parties shipping on the West Wisconsin Railroad were confined to a very few persons. Early in the past season there were a few complaints of violations of the provisions of the section relating to receiving and forwarding freight at connecting points, without requiring cars to be unloaded. But on this point the several companies appear to have complied with the law on learning what its requirements were. Various complaints were filed against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and North-western, the West Wisconsin, and the Green Bay and Minnesota Companies, (only one or two against the company last named,) for demanding payment of charges in advance of final delivery, in violation of that portion of section 4 of chapter 334, Laws of 1875, which provides that 'advanced payment of freights shall not be required as a condition precedent to carriage, except in case of perishable freight or articles of little value.' Embarrassments were encountered in disposing of this class of complaints. They were easily settled when arrangements had been made for pro-rating, and for some time past no complaints of this sort have been filed in this office."

WEST VIRGINIA.

STATEMENT BY EX-CONGRESSMAN BLAIR—THE ACTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Hon. Jacob B. Blair, who was a member of Congress at the time West Virginia was admitted as a State into the Union, has written an interesting letter to Hon. Waitman T. Willey, who was a Senator at the same time, discussing the action taken to secure the creation of the State. The letter has been drawn out by some inaccurate statements in a book recently published. Mr. Blair says:

"After the bill had passed both Houses of Congress, and needed only the approving signature of the President to become a law, it was thought prudent by you and myself to visit the members of the Cabinet, and explain to them the true condition of the loyal people of West Virginia, and to answer, if possible, any objections they might urge, either to the constitutionality or expediency of the measure. To this end we called on Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Seward, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Blair, Postmaster General; and I know we had good reason to congratulate ourselves on our day's work. The other members of the Cabinet, if my memory serves me right, we failed to see. There was now but one thing more that could be done by the Representatives in Congress from West Virginia, to secure the success of the bill which we believed to be fraught with so much interest to our constituents; and that was to visit the President and appeal to him in the name of the loyal people of West Virginia to give this measure his approval. The President had had the bill under consideration for nine days, and, under the Constitution, the hour for action was at hand. We all felt confident he would approve it, but such was our anxiety for its fate that we felt restive under the suspense. As I have said before, we then determined to go and see the President and urge him to give the bill his favorable consideration. There is scarcely the smallest incident that occurred at that interview that I do not distinctly remember. It was in the evening of the last day of December, 1862. You, Hon. William G. Brown, and myself were present. We had hardly taken our seats, when Mr. Lincoln remarked that he was glad we had called, as he wished to talk to us as to the constitutionality and expediency of creating the proposed new State out of a part of the State of Virginia.

Without waiting for a reply he went on to say that he had consulted his Cabinet on the above points, that he had their opinions in writing, that he would read them to us, but would not tell us which was which. Friend Brown just then got in a word, and remarked that he thought we would be able to tell whose opinion he read. You remember we did so in every instance. He had the written opinions of every member of his cabinet, save one—that of Mr. Smith. Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Stanton were for us. Mr. Wells, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Bates, were against us. The President then pulled out a drawer in the table by which he was sitting, with the remark: 'Now, gentlemen, I will give you the odd trick;' and I remarked, 'that is the trick we hope to take.' One thing I do know, that we three agreed afterward that Mr. Lincoln's argument was the clearest, most pointed, and conclusive of all that was read to us. Above all it was the most satisfactory to us. We went at 7 o'clock and left after 10. You will remember that just as we were leaving I obtained a promise from him, that notwithstanding the next day was New-Year's Day, when the President received no visitors on business, that if I would come up early he would let Mr. Brown know whether he had approved our bill or not. I was there early in the morning, and he kept his promise as he always did. He brought the bill to me, and holding it open before my eyes, he said: 'Do you see that signature?' I read—'Approved, Abraham Lincoln.' I need not say, I was happy. I thanked the President in the name of the loyal people of our new-born State, for what he had done for them, and with a light heart I made my way back to the National Hotel."

MR. TYSON'S COMPENSATION.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* makes the following statement concerning the amount of compensation allowed Mr. Tyson for his services as Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad: "Mr. Tyson considered himself to be entitled to and claimed a much larger amount than that subsequently fixed by the court, expressing his belief that he was demanding no more than would be allowed him by court, after full inquiry before a Master in Chancery. The counsel for the plaintiffs and for the company thought the amount to be too large, and declined to agree to his proposition; but some of the largest creditors of the road, in order to avoid further delay, expressed their willingness to pay out of their own pockets the difference between the amount claimed by Mr. Tyson and that which the counsel were willing to consent should be paid out of the funds of the company. But Mr. Tyson said that as an officer of the court he was unwilling to take more than might be thought by it to be a reasonable compensation for his services. After consultation with Judges Giles and Jackson, who were present at the time, Judge Bond fixed the compensation of the Receiver at the sum of $10,000, that being the limit to which (as had been stated) the Trustees and the company thought, after inquiry, they would be justified in agreeing that Mr. Tyson should receive out of the funds of the company. It was subsequently suggested that Mr. Tyson had incurred considerable personal expense in being compelled to live in Richmond, while his family were residing in Baltimore, and otherwise, and he was allowed the additional amount of $1,000 for his expenses, without objection from any one."

PETROLIA IN ASIA.

THE OIL WELLS OF BAKU.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE TARRYING-PLACE—PRIMITIVE METHODS OF EXTRACTION—AN ANCIENT ALTAR—A PERENNIAL BURNT-OFFERING.

Baku Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

When one is told in Russian, French, and German that on his way down the Caspian it is absolutely necessary he should stay at Baku and see the "everlasting fire," one yields to the united advice. Thus am I here at the Hotel Dominique—here at the principal Russian naval station on this isolated sea, which knows no other flag—here in a part of old Persia, where nine-tenths of the inhabitants are still Persians, and the old men, in striking contrast to their high hats of black fur, dye their grizzly beards bright red with henna. There is not a tree or shrub to be seen upon the arid hills and stony steppe, and the smell of naphtha is never out of the nostrils. Baku, whose Persic population is sprinkled with sharp Armenians who would rake profits out of this or any other fire, looks out southward over a splendid natural harbor, presenting the aspect of a thoroughly Oriental town conscious of coming greatness when its subterranean riches are better known and more largely worked. At Baku rain rarely falls, the sky is generally cloudless; but if you have the fixed popular belief that your life will be prolonged until you have eaten the proverbial "peck of dirt," and no longer, by no means expedite your end by coming to Baku. It is more dusty than San Francisco or Odessa; and you must take great care, or you will swallow the peck in a month. The Hotel Dominique offers you a room with the floor well sanded by the wind, a bare bedstead, and a chair, *voilà tout*; but the town has "struck ile," and before many years are passed the world will hear more of Baku. The engines of the steamboat which brought us here from Astrakhan were driven with petroleum; and it was the same ship, by the by, in which his Majesty the Shah traversed the Caspian. Coal, the Captain told me, costs 18½ roubles per hour, while petroleum costs but 1½ roubles—a notable reduction this from £2 10s. to 4s. In three or four years Baku will be united by railway with the Black Sea, and then probably all the ships on the Euxine will be supplied with the same disagreeable, but inexpensive fuel. The machinery reminded me of one of those pretty contrivances for blowing the spray of scent in a drawing-room. As the coarse residue of the petroleum—for it is that alone which is burned—pours in a thin stream from a tap at the mouth of each fire, a jet of steam blows it into spray, and thus it is consumed with an even heat throughout the furnaces of the engines.

All day long petroleum rolls into Baku in carts of the most curious pattern imaginable. I confess I should not have the courage to import a Baku oil cart, and drive it even for a very high wager down the Lady's Mile. Where is the man who would dare to perch himself there, caged in a little railed cart on wheels eight feet in diameter, painted with all the colors of the rainbow, and creaking loudly as it is drawn by a diminutive horse, the back of which is hardly up to a level with the axle? Yet the *exploiteurs* tell me they pay not less than 600,000 roubles a year already for carriages of this sort. In a dust storm, to which for many reasons the minor plagues of Egypt were preferable, we set out, with horses so active that one might suppose they too were fed with naphtha, to see the "everlasting fire," which is quite as wonderful as the Solfaterra at Naples, or the Geysers of Iceland, and to me infinitely more curious as the seat of probably one of the most ancient forms of worship. In the outskirts of Baku you might suppose you were driving from Cairo to the Pyramids. The district is all dust and desolation—a desert in which the road runs wherever you please. For two or three miles along the shore of the bay, the many works where the petroleum is refined by itself as fuel pour forth dense smoke, and at eight miles from the town lie the springs. The average depth at which the oil is touched seems to be about 150 feet; the wells are for the most part nine inches to a foot in diameter. From these we visited a small steam-engine, with the most primitive gear, lifts about 450,000 pounds weight of petroleum in a day. The oil is of greenish-gray color, and is emptied into a pit carelessly dug in the earth, from whence men take it in buckets and pour it into skins and barrels, the charge at the wells being at the rate of 1½d. per 50 pounds weight of oil. At the works of the Kalafy Company, an Armenian concern, when their well was first opened, the petroleum burst up in a fountain nine feet in diameter, and was thrown forty feet into the air. At all the wells it is now raised by a circular tube about nine feet long and as many inches in diameter, with a valve at the lower end, which opens on touching the ground. This is lowered and raised by a steam-engine in about one and a half minutes. A man pulls the full tube toward a tub, into which it pours its contents, and from the tub the oil runs into the pit from which the skins and barrels are filled. I am assured that, while the Baku petroleum is of better quality than that of Pennsylvania, it is far less dangerous, because its flashing point of temperature is forty degrees higher than that of the American product.

It is certainly very wonderful upon a sandy plain, with not a tree or a blade of grass in sight, to look upon a reservoir of liquid fuel thus drawn from this stony soil; yet, to my thinking, there was a spectacle much more curious about twelve versts further from Baku, when we came to one of the most ancient altars in the world erect and flaming with its natural burnt-offering to this day. For unnumbered ages the gas, which is generated by this subterranean store of oil has escaped through certain fissures in the limestone crag of which the hills are composed, and when lighted has been the object of the prayers of generations of priests, as it blazed and flared away to the heavens. For long, long generations the worship of these flames has been maintained by priests from India, who have died upon the spot, to be succeeded by other devotees from the same country. It would, of course, be possible to extinguish the blaze, if one were to choke the fissures; and the people about the place say that sometimes when the wind rises to a hurricane, the fire is actually put out. The gas, however, can then be relighted with a spark; and this is done, not as of yore, with mysterious incantations and the terrified awe of proselytes, but—to what base uses may gods come!—in order to burn lime for Baku, and to distil the oil from whence the gas issues. I don't know a man more to be pitied in this world than the poor Indian priest who is the present successor of a long line of guardians of this once wholly sacred spot. There the light flared on its formerly hallowed altar-place, maid-of-all-work to half a dozen degenerate Persians who thought of nothing but making lime, and in another place it was being utilized in a pipe to boil the rude stills by which the petroleum is refined. I never saw such a *reductio ad absurdum.* Before me stood the priest of a cultus which has always seemed one of the most natural and ideal for a primitive people, ready for half a rouble to perform for our edification the rites of his worn out worship, and there was the object of his life-long devotion doing simple labor as economic firing. I suspect that the worship of *le feu éternel* at Baku is almost played out. The Indian complains bitterly that he is robbed of everything by the Persian workmen, of whom probably none now sees any mystery at all in these flames issuing from the earth. They are every day engaged with an inflamable material, and not a few have made perilous acquaintance with the properties of the gas which is emitted from petroleum; yet but few accidents seem to occur.

A MICHIGAN GIANT.

THE SIMPLE STORY OF THE SIMPLE-HEARTED STRONG MAN.

From the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Sentinel.

Charley Freeman, along back in the thirties, appeared for the first time among a gang of laborers on the Flat Rock and Gibraltar Canal, and he moved among ordinary men like a son of Anak. He looked eight feet high, at least, and three feet across the shoulders. His arms sprang from his chest as large as any middle-sized man's body, and tapered down to a hand three inches thick, and when doubled into a fist, as big and hard as a rail-splitter's maul. He gave out his age as seventeen, and he was growing. He hired for the wages and work of an ordinary hand, but when he seized a shovel it went through the clay like a breaking-up plow, and the handle soon came off if the blade held. An ordinary ax was but a feather in his hand. It sank to the eye in the wood, and the helve splintered. He dealt out strength by the wholesale, and he could not weigh out his force in the measure of ordinary men.

When he stood among a gang of laborers the contrast made them look like children. The strolling Indians would stare in amazement a few moments, and then with a deep "ugh!" get out of sight of him as fast as their dignity would let them. He was put to do the work of three pair of oxen. That was removing the trunks of trees, cut in ten or twelve foot lengths, out of the way of the diggers, not hitched to them like oxen to snake them away, but with his right hand under the end, raising it from the ground, then balancing it across his left fore arm, he shot the saw logs far to one side with all the ease that a skillful workman piles his split cord wood. And thus day after day, the giant moved until the canal was not built.

He appeared again on the boats that plied along the Huron River, Michigan. He was engine and tackle to handle heavy freight. What others could not shove or roll, he could pick up and carry or toss. When the heavily freighted boat struck on the ripples he just stepped out of the stern and boosted her over. Nobody would have felt surprised if he had taken the whole boat and cargo right under his arms, as a woman carries a dough-tray, and marched across by land, when they came to long bends in the river. Nobody ever said he did this, because they never wanted to exagerate his feats, any more than we do now.

But navigation did not pay, and that stopped, too. Some of the "fancy" heard of the uncelebrated giant, and took the notion that there was money in him. He was as simple as a child. Any one could lead him. It never got through his skull that he was remarkable. The sharpers meant to keep him so and speculate on his prodigious power. They coaxed him off eastward. At Buffalo they sent him into a dock saloon with a sixteen hundred pound anchor under his left arm, just as a chopper carries his ax, to pawn it for drinks, and the keeper was glad to treat him for carrying it out again. Thus he and his friends traveled on his muscle to the sea coast and across to England. They intended to get a soft thing on some English champion. They had too much of a good thing. A friendly sparring, as an experiment, with a professional boxer showed that a match with any living pugilist was impossible. The giant's face could not be effectually reached. Blows on the body might as well have been planted on a sand-bag. When his unskilled maul came down it came with the force of a pile-driver, and no matter what it met the obstacle went to the earth. By the ruse of representing him as large and strong, but green, they made a match of science and skill against power with a noted pugilist. The parties came on the ground, but at first sight of him his opponent turned away saying: "I came to fight with a large man, not with a mountain." Seconds, referees, and all hands delared the match fairly "off." Finding nothing could be made out of him, his sharp attendants deserted him. From Michigan to Liverpool the route had been one of continued dissipation, and he contracted the seeds of disease. Deserted in a strange land, he was uncared for; an object of awe and curiosity, useless to anybody else and helpless to care for himself, he soon died of consumption, and was buried in a pauper's grave. Thus perished perhaps the most magnificent specimen of physical manhood that the United States ever produced. He never learned a letter, he never felt a refining influence, he never had a real friend.

EXPERIENCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

HOW THE REVENUE TAX WAS EVADED BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF STAMPS—ENORMOUS SALARIES PAID TO DEPUTY INSPECTORS BY DISTILLERS—THE SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVES.

It is, of course, generally known that the term "crooked" is applied merely to designate the fact that the whisky or spirits in question are put upon the market without having paid the Government internal revenue tax, and not that there is anything deleterious in the method of manufacturing, or in the quality of the beverage. A Times reporter met a well-known public man, who was at one time an Internal Revenue Inspector, stationed in one of the largest distilleries in this City at the time when distilling and rectifying were carried on here upon a large scale—say from 1862 to 1868. At that time there was a tax of $2 on every gallon of whisky or spirits distilled, and as an ordinary barrel contained from forty to forty-five gallons of spirits, of perhaps sixty or sixty-five per cent. above "proof," it will readily be seen that a successful evasion of the duties on a hundred barrels was an important item of about five or six thousand dollars. The ex-Inspector readily consented to give an explanation of how this evasion was accomplished "In the first place," said he, "there was a small army of revenue officers in each district, whom I need not name, embracing Collectors, Deputy Collectors, General Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Assessors, Assistant Assessors, &c. Now, in every distillery or rectifying establishment there was placed a Deputy Inspector. There was also a general storehouse, and what was called a distillery or private storehouse. It was the duty of the deputy to see that no spirits went out without being properly accounted for to the Government; and nothing in the world would enable the distillers to evade the tax but the corrupt collusion or the ignorance or carelessness of the deputy. But where the illicit profits were so large, it can readily be understood how well the distillers could afford to pay or bribe the deputy into a breach of official faith. But even then it was necessary that there should be some collusion with him on the part of other officials above and below him. The distiller having put, say, 400 barrels into his own storehouse, which was, of course, under heavy bonds to the Government, would go into the market to sell. Having closed a contract of sale for possibly fifty barrels, the distiller went to the Collector's, or, rather, to the Deputy Collector's office—for the deputy attended to nearly all the business—and asked for a permit to take out, usually, ten, never more than twenty barrels. For these he paid the duty of $2 per gallon, and they were generally numbered on the permit "from 1 to 10," or from "1 to 20," these being the numbers of the barrels to be drawn from store. The permit was presented to the Deputy Inspector at the distiller's storehouse, and the ten barrels were numbered 1 to 10 consecutively, and carried away. This permit should have been surrendered by the distiller on receipt of the ten barrels, but instead of that, the deputy allowed him to pocket it, and that afternoon or the next day he again presented himself with the same old permit, and again drew out of store ten more barrels, "from 1 to 10," and so on until perhaps 100 barrels were taken out, and then, for shame's sake only, the permit was surrendered, and passed through the official channels as a voucher for duties paid. It will be seen, of course, that the duty was, in fact, paid on only the first ten barrels taken out, and that the other ninety escaped taxation, and put a gross illicit profit of about eight thousand dollars into the pocket of the distiller. In a distillery where 300 or 400 gallons of spirits were manufactured per week, 200 barrels could be easily disposed of in that period, and the distillers could well afford—as they actually did—to pay out, if necessary, fifty per cent. of the illicit profit, or, say, $7,500, retaining a clear steal of $10,000 a week for themselves. I have heard that a Deputy Inspector has been offered a partnership in the business, but a "smart" deputy would not go into that, because it would be almost sure to leave tracks behind him, and besides the principals, when they once got him in, might report the business as very poor, and the net profits as rather insignificant. The deputy therefore generally chose to receive a weekly salary from the firm, which has been in some cases as high as $1,500 a week; the Assessor would probably make $50 or $75 a day, perhaps $100, and the Deputy Collector, for winking at the delay in returning the permits, was good for from $500 to $2,500 a week. At that time the Deputy Inspector stamped each barrel with a stencil plate and brush, and he could use these implements as liberally as he pleased, without check. The only men the deputies were afraid of were the secret service agents who came on from Washington. Some day one of these gentlemen would walk into the storehouse and, displaying his badge to the deputy, say, "I am so and so. I saw ten barrels go out of this place yesterday morning and ten more yesterday afternoon. There were ten also this morning. The Collector's permit called for only ten barrels, from 'one to ten.'" Then the deputy would call the distiller, and, introducing him to the detective, say, "Mr. So and So, this is Mr. So and So, of the Secret Service Bureau." They would walk together into the distiller's private office, and in a few minutes the pop of a champagne cork would indicate that harmony and an understanding prevailed. Sometimes, however, these secret service men would put a friend, also belonging to their bureau, on the trail, and then a second bottle of champagne would have to be opened in a week or two, but as a general thing they kept quiet because they knew if the distiller was "struck" too heavily, they would be "killing the goose that laid the golden egg" for them. That was the way it was done in the olden time. Of course there were other smaller steals, made by the gaugers and others; but the way I have explained will account for the large fortunes which many men in this city possess to day. Now, instead of using the stencil-plate and brush, a lithographed or engraved revenue stamp is affixed to the barrel, and I have been out of the business so long that I do not know how they get around that. They can't afford to run the risk of using counterfeits, and certainly they cannot put on good stamps, for, if they did, the whisky would not be "crooked."

Subsequently the reporter made further inquiries with a view to ascertaining how the inspectors and distillers "beat the stamp," and the facts in relation to this fraud were obtained from a liquor dealer and another ex-Inspector. The liquor dealer said that he was sure of one way in which it was done, and that was by the distiller purchasing empty barrels with the old revenue stamps still adhering to them and refilling these empty barrels and putting them in the market a second time with the same stamp. This process might be repeated over and over again. It was by no means uncommon for men to call on him and ask whether he had any empty whisky barrels to sell, and their purpose was to use the barrels over again. The intending purchaser would look at a barrel without a stamp and say, "I will give you $1 50 for this." Then dropping his eye on to a barrel with a good stamp, and no holes bored in the head or side, he would suggestively remark, "This one is worth $10," or perhaps he might suggest $15 as its value. Unless he knew who he was talking to he would never make a direct offer to purchase the barrel, but felt his way in the transaction by merely intimating what the barrel was worth.

The liquor dealer then took the reporter down into his cellar to explain more fully how the barrels could be used a second time, and while the reporter and his informant were examining some casks a fellow presented himself at the cellar door and asked the proprietor, "Have you any empty whisky barrels to sell?" Being informed that there were none there for sale he left at once.

The ex-revenue officer stated that the method of "beating the stamp" on the part of the storehouse inspector and the distiller combined was by the Inspector shutting his eyes to the use of barrels a second, third, or fourth time, or by his consenting to reaffix the already canceled stamps which had been removed from empty barrels. This was done every day, and was still being done. The officer told the reporter of an old distillery firm of this City, giving the name and place of business, which was actually driven out of the business—forced to discontinue—in consequence of the blackmailing exactions of inspectors, and especially of secret service agents, who, knowing of the "crooked" nature of the business which the firm had been doing, subjected them to an extortion against which they dared make no open protest.

LAW REPORTS.

THE $1,000,000 TWEED SUIT.

The Tweed $1,000,000 suit, as it is popularly called, the trial of which will begin before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., to-day, is brought to recover $933,640 44 illegally paid, as alleged, on six warrants made out in the name of Ingersoll & Co., between July 13 and Aug. 23, 1870. The plaintiffs in the case are the people of the State of New-York, in conformity with the recent statute on the subject. The complaint was signed by Attorney General Pratt, and verified by Wheeler H. Peckham, on June 17, 1875. After his liberation from Blackwell's Island, Tweed was arrested and held to bail in $1,000,000 in the suit, the attachment against his person having been issued by Judge Westbrook on June 21, 1875. The formal arrest, however, was not made until Oct. 9. The complaint in the case sets forth that, under section 7 of chapter 853, Laws of 1868, in order to save the expense of litigation to the City, it was enacted that whenever suit was begun on a claim against it the Controller should assume the claim, cause it to be adjusted, and draw his warrant for the payment of the amount so adjusted. On payment of the claim a full release and acquittal was required to be filed. At the time of the passage of the act, and at the times when the alleged offenses on account of which the suit is brought occurred, Richard B. Connolly was Controller of the City. Tweed is charged with conspiring with James Watson in setting up the alleged false and pretended claims against the City, with a view to taking wrongfully large sums of money from the Treasury. The six claims alluded to in the present case were apparently formally adjusted and directed to be paid. They were made out in the name of "Ingersoll & Co.," as claimants, and it was pretended, as alleged, that suit had been begun on them by some real or pretended persons, purporting to compose the firm of "Ingersoll & Co." Connolly is charged with paying them without examination, knowing them to be false and fraudulent. Tweed and Watson are charged with dividing the proceeds between them, and converting the same to their own uses.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Stokes case was made on Saturday before Judge Dykeman in the Supreme Court, Chambers, at White Plains. The petition on the application was the same as that before Judge Barrett, in this City. Mr. Brooke, the counsel for Stokes, urged the granting of the petition, saying that if after the argument the court should refuse to set Stokes free the case could be appealed to the General Term. Judge Dykeman said that he was willing to give the counsel an opportunity of getting the case before the General Term, and for that reason was not disposed to deny the application. Entertaining, however, the views he did of the question, he would not like to assume the responsibility of discharging the prisoner when brought before him. It seemed to him that such a course would be taking a great deal of responsibility for a single Judge. By the request of the counsel, Judge Dykeman indorsed the petition in the following words: "Application denied, on the ground that the petitioner is in confinement pursuant to a decree of a competent court." A similar application was made to Judge Pratt at the Chambers of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Judge Pratt took the papers, stating that he would announce his decision to-day. It was stated by several lawyers that the object of Stokes' counsel is to have all the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Second District disqualified from sitting at the General Term of the court to decide in the matter, by reason of their having already expressed their opinion in the case.

THE MURDER AT NANUET.

The Court of Appeals affirmed on Saturday the decision of the Kings County General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of Michael Murphy, who was indicted for the murder of Mrs. Hujus, of Nanuet. Murphy was tried before Judge Tappan in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Rockland County, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 4, 1874. The murdered woman and her husband boarded at the house of Robert J. Gamble in Nanuet. Gamble was a widower, his second wife having died early in 1874. The latter's brothers, Michael and Daniel Murphy, alleging that she had been poisoned, the body was exhumed, but no trace of poison was found. Mrs. Gamble had left considerable property by will to her husband. The probate of the will was contested by Mrs. Gamble's brothers, and a decision was expected on April 27, 1874. Mrs. Hujus was the principal witness in favor of the proponent of the will, and was to have testified on April 20. The day before, however, as she with others was sitting by the fireside in a room facing the garden of the house, the report of a gun was heard in the garden, and a number of shot and slugs crashed through the window of the room. Mrs. Hujus received two shot in the base of the brain, and fell to the floor. Gamble who was present, received some slight wounds. Suspicion at once fell on the Murphys, and an examination of their residence in Academy street, Jersey City, brought to light several guns hidden away. One of these was a Springfield rifle, which bore marks of recent use. Other circumstances were soon discovered, which served to fasten the crime on Michael Murphy. After his conviction a stay of proceedings was first granted by Judge Pratt, and afterward continued by Judge Donohue. On the appeal taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court the conviction was upheld, and the present decision of the Court of Appeals removes all hope of the prisoner's escape from hanging unless a pardon should be obtained from the Governor.

AN ADVENTURER'S THEFT.

Ludwig Trieste, the German adventurer, who recently acquired considerable notoriety by his romantic marriage at the Essex Market Police Court, to Miss Julia M. Homann, the young lady whom he cruelly wronged, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, at the same court in which his marriage ceremony had taken place, on a charge of having stolen some foreign newspapers from the Café Cosmopolitan in Second avenue. He was committed in $300 bail to answer. It will be remembered that just before his marriage he was arrested on a charge of having stolen Miss Homann's valuable wardrobe and jewels, and that the complaint was discharged upon his consenting to marry her.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
99—Matter of Williams.
100—Taggart vs. Allmain.
120—Levy vs. Curtis.
131—Ulmann vs. Haas, &c.
34—Gibson vs. Lawrence, &c.
66—Roebling vs. Duncan.
90—Kensing vs. Siechert.
1—Deering vs. Lalor.
20—Eagleson vs. Hufnagle.
39—Livingston vs. White, &c.
51—Averill vs. Rogers.
58—Centennial Bank vs. Black.

Nos.
60—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
78—McLean vs. Heald.
84—Loshets vs. McCartie.
88—Jackson vs. Caldwell.
95—Meyer vs. Meyer.
101—Westien, &c. vs. P. P. and Pacific R. R. Co.
115—Pelletreau vs. Equitable Life Ass. Co.
116—Same vs. Same.
117—Sage vs. Kiersted.
118—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
122—Wilson vs. Leimbach.

Call 133 to 175 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
23—The People ex rel. Wood vs. Jackson, Audt., &c.
116—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
48—Whitney et al. vs. Townsend.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
129—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
156—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
201—Brooks vs. Simon, impleaded.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
118—Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.
168—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
173—Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
178—Mitchell vs. Bunn.
104—Sandford et al., Ex'rs, vs. Cottrill et al.
105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., Ex'rs, &c.
110—More vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—The People, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten I. Ferry Co.
177—Webster et al. vs. Rackett, Survivor, &c.
134—Matter of Cameron.
180—Bank of California vs. Garth et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
13—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
166½—Vanderpoel versus White et al.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, Ex'r, &c., et al.
251—The Tribune Ass'n vs. The Sun Print. Ass.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
263—Sinclair, &c. vs. Oakley et al.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworski.
275—O'Connor et al., Exrs., vs. The Hebrew B. O. Asylum Society.
276—Le Baron vs. The Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.

Nos.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
293—Hernandes vs. Lalor et al.
294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
15—McStea vs. Matthews et al.
19—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1706—Brown vs. Lyddy.
947—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
974—Fish vs. Felt.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1261—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protect'y.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
789—Fisk vs. Bradley.
718—Waun vs. Ashley.
1230—The Gold S. & Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
851—Richardson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1094—Norton vs. Nostrand.
975—Olcott, Assignee, vs. Maclean.

Nos.
1001—McGregor vs. Cosgriff.
1015—Hitchcock vs. McPyke.
10—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.
2200—Walsh, Adm'r, vs. Hermes.
1021—Carroll vs. Wallace et al.
1023—Warfield vs. Murphy.
1025—Van Wart et al. vs. Stillman.
1035—First Nat. B'k of N. Y. vs. Wylie et al.
1037—Leavitt vs. Prince.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
1055—Sampson vs. Parker.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—Case on—The People State of New-York vs. Tweed et al. No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
674½—Brown vs. [illegible]
2077—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
1816—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
648—Jackson vs. Walker.
2014—Reeves vs. Harmon.
2274—[illegible]
2229—Neidlmeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1673—Corrigan, Admx., vs. [illegible]
105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Beard.
689—The Globe Woolen Co. vs. The La Salle Manufacturing Co.
1033—Bodenheimer vs. Boyd.

Nos.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

No.
20—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1743—The Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
879—Pollak vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Sterin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
509—Petrie vs. Pollen.
761—Gentil vs. Freeman.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.

Nos.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
930—Dumphy vs. Erie Railway Co.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
928—Whitney vs. White.
436—Condon vs. Martin.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
862—N. Y. & R. Cement Co. vs. Nolan et al.

Nos.
[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No.
1—Geery et al., Ex'rs, vs. Geery et al.

No.
20—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. 573—Case on. Burke vs. Gardner et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, calendar for Monday, Jan. 24: Nos. 110, 117, 123, 128, 131, 135, 137, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149, 157, 158, 163, 164.

A CALIFORNIA GAME.

A couple of gentlemen were playing a game of cards for a small sum in the [illegible] saloon the other evening, says the Eureka *Sentinel,* when Pete Canavan, who was sitting by looking at the game, remarked that he had [illegible] extraordinary run of luck, having won nineteen straight games of seven-up. "How much were you playing for?" inquired one of the players. "We commenced at a dollar apiece," said Peter, "and doubled the stakes each game." "Was all the money put up?" "Certainly," answered Peter, "it was all in cash. I didn't take a dollar's worth for jawbone." "How much did you take down after the last game?" "Well, I don't exactly remember," said Mr. Canavan, "but it was a right smart little sum." "I should say it was," remarked his friend, taking out his pencil and doing a little sum in arithmetical progression on the shirt cuff, "you raked in just five hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars!" "Jerusalem!" exclaimed Peter, "I had no idea it was so much!"

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

There is talk of reducing the pay of members of the Legislature of Massachusetts from $750 to $600, by which some forty-two thousand dollars would be saved annually, which could be increased by other savings in the immediate cost of legislation to about sixty thousand dollars. Upon this the Boston *Traveller* says: "We think that, considering the hardness of the times, and the poverty of so large a number of persons, amounting to absolute want of the necessaries of life in many instances, the pay of members might be reduced to $500—which would be at the rate of $4 a day, supposing the Legislature to rise on the 5th of May, as that day would be the 125th day of the session. About twenty years ago the pay of our Senators and Representatives was $2 a day, and it is probable that the cost of living is more than twice as great as it was in 1855; but even were it much higher than it is, the members of the Legislature [illegible] be the only men who [illegible] to make some sacrifices in these disastrous days."

REUNION OF YALE ALUMNI.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Chicago Yale Alumni Association was held Friday night in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Rev. L. T. Chamberlain presided. After the wants of the inner man had been cared for, the tables were cleared. First was a Latin salutatory by Mr. W. H. Whitaker, of the class of 1873. "Alma Mater" [illegible]. A philosophical oration on the subject "Neath the elms of our old Yale," was delivered by Prof. F. W. Fiske, D. D., 1849; a "High Oration" in Greek was delivered by Rev. D. J. Burrell, 1867. The song "Gaudeamus" was then sung. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CASTLE DALY. By ANNIE KEARY. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES.

It is always refreshing to fall in with such a novel as this. *Castle Daly* is as admirable in execution as in conception, and must take rank among the ablest works of fiction produced by English writers. The West of Ireland has furnished the scenery for many a story, but rarely so felicitously as in the present instance. It is the art of a first-rate writer of romance to invest the localities in which he introduces his *dramatis personæ* with an interest almost as great as that which attaches to places where real events of moment have occurred. Every one who has traveled in Scotland has recalled a hundred times the scenery and character depicted in Scott's novels, and few who have read *Vanity Fair* and *Villette* could have failed to think of Becky Sharp and Lucy Snowe in the squares and park of Brussels; and so we will venture to assert will it be with many of the readers of *Castle Daly*. The authoress has succeeded in associating her characters in the reader's mind with a district which will receive a new interest in the eyes of the thousands who annually visit it.

There are many novels which are attractive through the interest attaching to merely one or two characters, but the great charm of this is that, like an admirably-selected company at a theatre, all the characters interest you, so well are they sustained. The period when the story opens is thirty years ago, when Ireland was approaching its darkest hours. Mr. Daly, of Castle Daly, stands out a vivid portraiture of the genial, careless Western Squire, whose sins of omission are largely redeemed by a deep, if long, latent sense of his shortcomings, which terrible events serve to reveal. Nor is the portrait of his English wife, the sister of Sir Charles Pelham, less powerful, while their children are so thoroughly individualized that the sayings and doings of one could never be mistaken for those of another. These children are three—Ellen, Pelham, and Connor. Mr. Daly's affairs induce him to follow his brother-in-law's advice, and to attempt economizing by retiring to cheap English watering-places. There his children become acquainted with a young lady, Miss Lesbia Thornley, who is performing the part of a drudge in the house of some relatives of whom she is a poor relation, and it presently is discovered that she is sister of the agent whom Sir Charles Pelham has selected to manage Mr. Daly's Irish property in his absence, and against whom Ellen and Connor, who have intensely Irish sympathies, have a violent prejudice, which has been heightened by the accounts of his arbitrary doings sent them by their cousin, Anne O'Flaherty, who has an adjoining estate.

On these characters, and a certain D'Arcy O'Donnell, a Fenian leader, and Bride Thornley, Lesbia's sister, the whole interest of the story hangs. To tell it would be to rob the reader of a great pleasure, for one prettier and more pathetic we have never read, and there are one or two scenes, notably that where Lesbia meets Pelham Daly as he is being taken to Galway Jail, which might well be transferred to canvas.

But the book has rare and valuable points quite independently of the story. The writer shows a knowledge and acuteness in comparing the differences between English and Irish character which has never—we say it advisedly—been equaled, and cannot fail to give her work a permanent value as a reflex of national characteristics. And her sympathies seem marvelously balanced. The most bigoted Briton could not help liking Ellen Daly; the fiercest Celt must respect and like John Thornley, English to the very marrow though he be, to whom D'Arcy O'Donnell writes: "Rebel as I am and shall always remain against English supremacy, there is one union between Kelt and Saxon that will have my blessing whenever it takes place." There are a hundred passages which we could pick out indicative of the purest pathos and just and felicitously expressed sentiment. Neither the one nor the other is ever mawkish or overstrained, and where any allusion is made to religious topics it is always in perfect taste. Indeed, this last quality is one of the strongest displayed in the book. Every page reflects the mind of a thorough lady, who depicts the class among which she has lived and moved. The more *Castle Daly* can find its way into English and Irish homes the better. It is in every way calculated to make the two nations appreciate the bright points in each other, and to lead to a better understanding between them, and we heartily congratulate the authoress upon an achievement such as might shed lustre upon the most renowned writers of fiction.

BACKSHEESH; OR, LIFE AND ADVENTURES IN THE ORIENT. With descriptive and humorous sketches of Sights and Scenes over the Atlantic, down the Danube, through the Crimea; in Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; up the Nile, in Nubia and Equatorial Africa, &c., &c. Embellished with nearly 650 illustrations. By THOMAS W. KNOX. Hartford, Conn.: A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co. 1875.

A writer, who had large experience also as a traveler, has told as one of his early reminiscences how he staid for three months in a foreign country, and having busily employed himself during that time in collecting all the information about the place that could be brought within his reach, he began to put it into the form of a book. But circumstances changed his plans at the time, and, besides that, induced him to stay two years longer in the country. At the end of that time he reverted to his original intention, but on comparing the notes he had accumulated during the two years with those which were the result of his first three months' experiences, he found the two materially different, so that the history he would now write must be at variance in most important particulars with that which he would have written if his first plans had been carried out.

Most travelers who have been fortunate enough to be placed in like circumstances have probably come to much the same conclusion—that in attempting to deal justly and accurately with a foreign people much more time is necessary, if we may judge from the number of books of travel that are published, than the majority of writers think advisable. And this only accords with what would be a natural inference from the premises. Yet here we have a book which purports to tell not only of adventures, but of life, in eight or nine countries differing very largely from each other, and still more largely from that with which the author is most familiar, and yet which is the result of only a very hasty journey.

Mr. Knox sailed out of New-York harbor on the expedition which was designed, as he tells us, for pleasure and profit, no longer ago than 1873. The result is a volume of nearly 700 pages, which he submits to the public, and out of which we may presume much of the profit is to come. But for whom does it appear to be written? In answering this question we judge solely from the contents, and our conclusion is that it was not written for the information of those readers who have already become familiar with the nations referred to from the works of previous travelers. We have not met with anything new in it; neither do we think that the work will ever take a place on the book-shelves of students as a standard book of reference on the principal topics which the author touches. What is told is told in a manner somewhat different from that of most previous writers, but in saying this we do not want to be understood as affirming that the style is necessarily an improvement. The author strives to be humorous but his humor is of a poor and feeble sort. The book would have been better if much of the humor had been left out. The allusions also to the more weighty questions of national policy and condition with which the work is interspersed are far from adding value to it. Only where Mr. Knox tells his own experiences, and we limit our observation strictly to those bounds, does he give us anything of sufficient merit to justify a favorable criticism. But then this part might have been printed in a volume one-half the size. Neither can we join with the author in awarding indiscriminate praise to the artists who have illustrated it. Many of the illustrations are sufficiently good, but many of them are extremely vulgar, and if there be any humor in them, as doubtless the artists intended there should be, it is of a kind which ought at once to have excluded them from acceptance.

In remote country districts where books are scarce and quite inadequate to supply the craving of the people for mental food, where, too, there is a great desire to acquire some knowledge of the nations which are enumerated on its title page, *Backsheesh* will doubtless receive a welcome. It is suited for readers of that kind, and we think it more than probable that it was such readers whom the author had in view when he wrote it, and whom the publishers, discarding all selfish considerations, had in theirs when they published it.

THE NEW REVISION OF THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Report of the Commissioners and Accompanying Bill, with Appendices and an Index, transmitted to the Legislature at the Ninety-ninth Session, commencing Jan. 4, 1876. By MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, and SULLIVAN CAVERNO, Commission to Revise the Statutes. Albany: WEED & PARSONS. 1876.

Under the laws of 1873, it was provided that, on the completion of any distinct portion of their work, the Commissioners to revise the statutes might submit a report of the same to the Legislature, so that action might be taken upon it without the delay that would be involved by waiting until the ultimate completion of their labors. It is under that provision that the present volume has been issued; and if the proposal contained in it be adopted by the Legislature, it will be found to affect a tolerably wide area of practice. The bill suggested for enactment has reference to the powers, attributes, and general regulations of the courts; to the duties, liabilities, and disabilities of Judges, attorneys, and counselors at law, Sheriffs, clerks, stenographers, and other subordinate officers, and the admission to practice of attorneys and counselors. It depicts also some alterations in the mode of executing mandates against the person, including the arrest, commitment, and detention of the prisoner, and other kindred matters, such as the powers of a Coroner where the Sheriff is interested, and the transfer of jails and prisoners to a new Sheriff. It touches the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme and Circuit Courts, as well as the civil jurisdiction of the Superior City Courts, the mode of transacting business in them, and the rules relating to the appointment or removal of officers belonging to them. It proposes alterations in the limitations of the times of enforcing civil remedies, and in the entire proceedings in an ordinary civil action in a court of record from its commencement to final judgment, appeal, and execution.

The measure proposed for the accomplishment of this comprises thirteen chapters, containing 1,495 sections, a synopsis of which, showing concisely the changes suggested, is contained in an appendix. This facilitates reference, and will enable all who are interested in the project of revision of our statutes to see almost at a glance the nature of the proposition which the Commissioners now submit to the Legislature. The subject cannot be disposed of hastily, but it is one which ought to receive the immediate attention of both legislators and lawyers.

NEW MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The order in which we shall enumerate the contents of this magazine has no reference to their value, for all are good. Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps has been given precedence, with a new chapter on Florida, which presents a picture that is a little dissimilar from many of those that have been furnished to us by other writers. Harriet Preston has an excellent review, with some translations, of the poem of "Françonette," by Jacques Jasmin; and Mrs. Kemble continues her "Old Woman's Gossip" with unflagging interest. Her reminiscences are brought down to the hot partisan times of the reign of George IV., and she tells us of her first acquaintance with Mr. Jameson, whose character and accomplishments she outlines in a brief but effective manner. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., resuming the topic which has engaged his pen in recent numbers, discusses "The Railroad Death Rate," and shows that while the dangers of railway traveling are not nearly as great as some people may suppose, the charges of recklessness and indifference made against railroad men, when accidents do happen, cannot be sustained. Mr. James A. Garfield concludes a long article on "The Currency Conflict," with a hope that a return to specie payments may be soon accomplished, and John Fiske carries the reader into deeper, if not more arid, regions in an admirable essay on "The Unseen World." The article is to be completed next month. Of lighter reading there is enough. Mark Twain uses an extract from the New-York *Sun* as a peg whereon to hang one of his humorous productions, and there is a capital short story by Charles A. De Kay. But probably "Private Theatricals" will be the first thing read by most people in this number, and they will be well rewarded. Mr. Howells has given us but one chapter, lest perhaps we should have too much of a good thing. But it is a long chapter, and the picture in it is excellently well drawn. Not many will read it without a regret that there is not more. The poetical contributions are, as usual in the *Atlantic*, of high merit. They are by J. T. Trowbridge, W. W. Story, Edgar Fawcett, and Ralph W. Emerson, who finds a topic for his muse in "Boston." Notes on literature, art, music, and education complete the list.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—On two previous occasions we have had to notice favorably some papers by Clarence Cook on house-furnishing. There is here a third, which is fully equal in usefulness to its predecessors. In England the subject has of late years received much attention from artists and architects, as to a small extent it has here, and Mr. Cook gives us a very good insight into the progress that has been made in consequence. In connection with this we may mention an article by Charles Barnard, who explains the plan that has been successfully carried out in Philadelphia for providing homes on something like the system adopted by building societies. It is accompanied by plans and elevations from designs by Mr. Supplee, of Philadelphia. It is stated that 100,000 houses have been built under this method. Clarence Cook is the author also of an account of the Hollis bust of Milton, preserved in Christ's College, Cambridge, and of which photographs have been sold in New-York. A letter from Gen. Robert E. Lee to Jefferson Davis, written after the battle of Gettysburg, is printed by C. C. Jones, and J. F. Mines supplies the second paper on New-York in the days of the Revolution. Over the signature of "Delta" is a description of a little-known island in the South Atlantic, Fernando Noronha, the penal settlement of Brazil; and elsewhere will be found a few notes, also anonymous, on French duels. First among the contributions in fiction we must place "Gabriel Conroy," of which Bret Harte has five additional chapters—the last of them containing as good a bit of descriptive writing as their author has done. "Philip Nolan's Friends," by E. E. Hale, is advanced to the seventh chapter, and Kate Putnam Osgood contributes the only short story. In a second paper, J. V. Cheney gives us some curious letters written by John Adams at the beginning of the century, nor must we omit to mention a description well illustrated of the University of Michigan, which claims to be the first university in America that opened its doors to women, and likewise the first where was effected an active organic connection with the higher preparatory schools. The poets this month are R. R. Bowker, Joel Benton, Edgar Fawcett, and John G. Saxe, but they send nothing very noteworthy.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—We do not find anything here this month that is pre-eminently striking, but its contributions are, with one exception, of uniform and fair average merit. The second paper on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," is rather different in character from the first. Being confined to local projects the compiler has found in it the opportunity for some interesting comparisons, while he has abandoned the chance that he had before of making his remarks historically exact. Mr. Bruce contributes another paper on the scenery of the Thames, but he should have stopped where he was last month. He has gone on only to fall into blunders and bad taste. Beaconsfield is not on the Thames, and to go to Windsor, as Mr. Bruce says he did, by way of Beaconsfield and Cookhaven, would be something like journeying from New-York to Boston by way of Rochester and Portland. He appears to have gone thus out of his way to find an occasion for offering an unworthy sneer at Mr. Disraeli. The illustrations to his article are for the most part quite out of date, a view of the Thames Embankment being the best. A paper on India—the second of a series—is interesting as well as being effectively illustrated, and we have an amusing sketch of artist life in Paris from Ita Aniol Prokop entitled "A Few Hours in Bohemia." Rev. R. Wilson concludes his notes on "Old Plantation Life." There is a good article under the title "Professor and Teacher," by J. M. Hart, and the first of a series, which will certainly be entertaining, on South Africa, from the pen of Lady Barker. Mrs. Linton well sustains the interest in "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" through four more chapters, but it must be admitted that the story has a little disappointed us. A short story by Ethel Gale, verses by Emma Lazarus, Charlotte Bates, and F. A. Hillard, and the usual literary and general gossip complete the list of contents.

THE GALAXY.

—The most noteworthy article in this number is one published anonymously, but said to be by Prof. J. A. Church, on Army reduction. It is practical in character, full of facts, and written with a view to show that the proposed reduction is not desirable. It is well worth the the attention of members of Congress. History has a conspicuous place. H. Butterworth, under the title of "Anna Seward and Major Andre," alleging some hitherto unrecorded historical data, especially with regard to the latter, and J. Durand supplying some notes derived from a work by Henri Taine, on social and domestic life under the ancient régime in France. Mr. Burroughs writes on Emerson; M. E. W. S. on Parma and Bologna, and Albert Rhodes on "Suicide." Mr. Rhodes notices the undoubted influence which religion has always had upon the tendency to suicide. He also points out the effects of race, some causes of insanity and other influences. His examples of instances where suicide has been "excusable," as he alleges, and probably too, his analysis of the constitution essential to a suicide, may be open to question. The story of Marcus Curtius being put forward as containing an illustration, is an amusing mistake. Mr. Justin McCarthy comes out in the character of an Irish Home-ruler in a paper purporting to be a sketch of Home-rulers in Parliament, and we have four contributions in fiction. Readers of "Reuben Dale" will be pleased with the chapters which Miss Howells has given them; then there is a continuation of William Black's "Madcap Violet," which, by the way, is appearing in *Macmillan's Magazine* also, and Jane Austin and L. C. W. supply two short stories. The poetry is below, and the miscellaneous notes about equal to, the average in this monthly.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The animation which approaching events have inspired in rowing circles is fully reflected in the pages of the *Aquatic*. The present state of affairs, first, as between the several colleges, and next in relation to the prospect of an international race, is represented by letters and reports, as well as extracts from the daily journals, with much completeness. It is to be hoped that a spirit of unity among our own oarsmen, as well as of fairness toward our visitors from abroad, may prevail throughout the year's arrangements, and it is under the influence of this hope that we should like to have seen a little more liberality and less partisanship exhibited in the article on "College Boating and Collegian's Legislation." Letters from the Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, and from Prof. Wood—the latter containing a communication of some weight from Prof. Humphrey, of the University of Cambridge, are in admirable tone. Among the correspondence we notice also a letter from "Windward" in favor of building sea-going yachts, and criticising those of our clubs as, for the most part, being incapable of surviving even a short blow at sea; and a communication from "Cuttyhunk," who takes up the almost threadbare topic of the Mohawk. The Boatswain's Locker is full this month, but we see no indication anywhere of a change in the day appointed for the international yacht race, an appointment which will in all probability preclude all the English yachts from taking part in it.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—In the short opening story here Mr. H. Butterworth does little more in his account of the Black Douglas than furnish to Mary Hallock a subject for the frontispiece, which is equal to the best of the drawings, and, too, one of the best that has appeared in *St. Nicholas*. The number, however, is rich in stories. The "Boy Emigrants," by Noah Brooks, and Bayard Taylor's narrative of life in Iceland are, of course, continued, but besides these, Susan Coolidge, Martha Thomas, J. T. Trowbridge, and R. R. Bowker are contributors in the same region of fiction or fable. Frederick Mather writes on the Canadian sport of tobogganing, and gives the boys instructions how to make a toboggan, the subject being elucidated by a couple of good illustrations by G. G. White. Fannie Roper Feudge describes a Chinese New Year's entertainment, and Adelaide Samuels gives some information about constructing a salt-water aquarium. Amy Lovell explains some of the details for acting ballads, and in another place is a pantomime, all of which may yet come in conveniently even at this late period of the season. *Apropos* of February, there is a little talk about valentines, and L. E. R. sends three verses which will do well for use at the right time. Among other excellent contributions in verse, one by Lucy Larcom is most noticeable. It is pretty in itself, and contains a useful lesson. The special departments, toward the end, are full of a variety of notes for young readers of all ages.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 R. 6s,'81.s10.121	300 C. C. & I. C....... 4¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. '65, N.........b3.118⅞	300 Lake Shore........ 67⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.121⅛	1100 do.......s3. 67¼
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s.. 67¼	2000 do.......s3. 67⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds.102½	100 do.......s3. 67
14,000 North-west C.102	600 do.......... 67⅛
2,000 M.&St.Paul 8s, 1st.La C. Div.. 99½	1500 do.......s3. 67
5,000 S. P. bds., Mo. 61¾	600 do.......... 66⅞
1,000 C.&O.1st C.on. 31½	400 do.......... 67⅛
5,000 Can.S.1stC.on. 65	1100 do.......s3. 67
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.105	900 do.......s3. 67⅞
50 Fourth Nat.Bank. 92¼	200 North-west'n..s3. 41½
7 Del. & Hudson...120	100 do.......s3. 41¼
1100 West. Union.s3. 76¾	400 do.......... 41⅜
1700 do........ 76¾	100 do.......... 41½
800 do.......b3. 76¾	600 do.......... 41¾
20 New-York Gas...152¼	200 N. W., N., P'f..b3. 60
900 Pacific Mail...... 37⅛	200 do.......... 59¾
200 do.......c. 37⅛	100 do.......b3. 59¾
100 do......b3. 37⅛	100 do.......... 59⅞
200 do.......s5. 37	100 Rock Island.......107⅞
300 do......b3. 37⅛	1400 do..........107¾
400 do........ 37⅛	200 do.......b3.107¾
100 do......s10. 37	700 do.......s3.107⅝
100 U. S. Express...... 59½	100 do..........107⅞
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson.110½	100 St. Paul......... 39¼
100 do..........110⅝	200 do.......... 39⅛
100 do..........110	300 do.......b5. 39¼
100 Erie Railway.... 16¼	300 do.......s3. 39⅛
500 do.......... 16⅛	100 do.......s3. 39
100 Mich. Central... 61¾	200 St. Paul Pref..... 73⅛
165 do.......... 61½	100 do.......b3. 73
200 do.......... 61⅝	100 do.......... 72¾
500 do......s3. 61¼	400 Toledo & Wab... 6¼
100 do.......... 61¼	500 do.......... 6
700 do.......... 61	600 do.......... 5⅞
100 do.......... 60⅞	100 do.......... 6
100 do.......... 60¾	100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 22⅛
300 Union Pacific.... 68	200 do.......... 22⅛
100 do.......... 67⅞	100 do.......... 22
200 do.......... 68	100 do.......s3. 22
400 Harlem..........136	200 do.......s3. 21⅞
120 Del. Lack.&We'n.118¼	200 do.......b3. 22
200 do..........118	400 do.......... 21⅞
100 do..........118¼	150 Han. & St. Jo..... 21½
	300 H.& St.J. Pref.s3. 30½
	200 Atlantic & Pac... 5⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 24—A. M.

The past week was no exception to its predecessors of the present year in the buoyancy and strength which characterized affairs in financial circles. The course of prices in the financial markets affords the best barometer by which to gauge the feeling among business men, and we are therefore justified in regarding the recent advance in values, an advance which was not confined to the merely speculative shares, but which, on the contrary, was most marked in the investment stocks and the leading railway mortgages, as giving evidence that merchants and capitalists look hopefully toward the future. The most encouraging sign of the situation is to be found in the increased earnings which the statistics of railroad traffic show, as increased receipts by the railway companies afford the best possible proof of increased business activity throughout the country. The disposition evinced by the Legislatures of such Western States as had enacted Granger laws to repeal them has had a good effect here, and has tended to imbue capitalists with confidence. This, however, has been partially offset by the feeling of uneasiness created by the bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate during the week adverse to the Pacific Railroads. As the questions which these instruments apparently seek to revive have been already passed upon by the highest tribunal in the country, the introduction of them can, it seems to us, serve no other purpose than to promote the selfish ends of unscrupulous stock jobbers. And in this connection it is a somewhat significant fact that the contents of the bills recently introduced in the Senate were well known to certain parties on the street for days before the bills made their appearance, and these same parties advised their particular friends to go "short" of the market, predicting that the introduction of the bills would be followed by a decline in values.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was quite active, especially early in the week, and a decided improvement in prices took place. The stocks most largely dealt in were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, North-western, Ohio and Mississippi, and Erie. Lake Shore fluctuated between 65½ and 68½, and closed at 67. Western Union rose from 76 to 77⅝, later receded to 76, closing at 76¾. North-western common stock sold up to 42, closing at a merely fractional reaction, while the preferred stock reached 60½. The other so-called Granger stock, St. Paul, also exhibited strength, the common advancing to 39⅞ and the preferred to 73½. In Ohio and Mississippi there was an active purchasing movement, which resulted in an advance in the price from 20¼ to 22½. The highest and lowest prices for Erie were respectively 16¾ and 16. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 22 and Wabash to 6⅝, the improvement, however, being partially lost in the late dealings. Union Pacific declined to 67⅞ and Pacific Mail to 36⅞. Investment shares were strong and higher. New-York Central rose from 108 to 112½, Rock Island from 106¾ to 108⅜, Panama from 130 to 135, and Harlem from 133 to 136.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows an increase of $1,805,400 in legal tenders, $1,265,700 in deposits, and a decrease of $845,200 in loans, $535,900 in specie, and $623,600 in circulation. The statement is a very favorable one, and shows continued receipts of legal tenders and national bank notes. The reserve is up $953,075, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $14,810,050. These figures mean easier money, the influence of which will be favorably felt on the Stock Exchange and in business circles.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 23, 1875.
Loans..........	$261,652,100	$260,806,900	$284,328,500
Specie.........	23,309,100	22,773,200	20,985,200
Legal-tenders..	44,562,500	46,367,900	56,830,600
Deposits......	216,058,500	217,324,200	237,146,800
Circulation....	18,515,600	17,892,000	24,153,500

And the following the relations between the total reserves and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.........	$23,309,100	$22,773,200	Dec... $535,900
Legal-tenders.	44,562,500	46,367,900	Inc...1,805,400
Total reserve.	$67,871,600	$69,141,100	Inc..$1,269,500
Reserve required agt. deposits....	54,014,625	54,331,050	....
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	13,856,975	14,810,050	Inc... $953,075

The money market was easy, the large receipts of currency during the past two weeks at this centre creating a greater disposition on the part of the banks and other financial institutions to place their surplus money before a still further decline in rates takes place. The ruling rates to borrowers on call were 5@6 ₱ cent., except to Government bond-dealers, who were supplied at 4@5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was in demand and sold at 6 to 8 ₱ cent., the supply on the market being small.

The foreign advices were not especially important, and failed to influence the home markets. Consols were alternately weak and firm, United States Bonds having been, in the main, strong at higher prices. The Bank of England gained £387,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday. The minimum rate of discount remains at 5 per cent. The Sterling Excange market was firmer, and the leading drawers advanced their rates to $4 85½ and $4 89½ for 60 days and demand bills respectively. At the close the rates for actual business were $4 84½@$4 85 and $4 88¼@4 88½. Gold fluctuated between 112¾ and 113⅛, and the market was unusually free of excitement. Cash gold was easy, and most of the time holders paid a consideration to have balances carried.

The Government bond market was strong, and at the close the highest quotations were current, the improvement ranging from ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. The active demand for investment and the small floating supply of bonds formed the chief characteristics of the market. There was a further advance in railroad mortgages, the principal activity having been in the Western issues, notably North-western, St. Paul, and the Pacifics. State bonds were firm, except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which were irregular and weak, owing to the action of the House Appropriation Committee in refusing to make any provision for the payment of the interest.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 22.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Closing— Asked.
New-York Central..	111½	110	110	110½
Harlem..............	136	135	135½	136
Erie..................	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Lake Shore..........	68	67	67	67⅛
Wabash..............	6⅛	5⅞	6	6⅛
North-western	41⅞	41⅜	41¾	41⅞
North-western Pref.	60½	59¾	59¾	60
Rock Island........	108⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107¾
Fort Wayne.........	101	101	100⅞	101
Mil. & St. Paul	39¾	39	39	39⅛
Mil. & St. P. Pref...	73½	72¾	72¾	72⅞
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	91¾	92
Del., Lack. & West.	118¼	117⅝	118¼	118½
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105½	105¼	106
Michigan Central....	62	60¾	60¾	60⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	97½	97⅞
Union Pacific	69	67⅞	67¾	68
Central Pacific......	....	....	98½	101
C., C. & I. C.........	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Han. & St. Joseph..	21½	21½	21	21½
Han. & St. J. Pref..	31½	30½	30⅜	31
Ohio & Miss........	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22
Missouri Pacific....	13¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Panama..............	....	....	130	134
Western Union.....	77	76⅝	76⅝	76¾
At. & Pac. Tel.......	19⅝	19½	19½	20
Pacific Mail..........	37¾	36⅞	37	37⅛
Quicksilver..........	17⅞	17⅞	17½	18
Quicksilver Pref....	....	....	24	24¾
Adams Express.....	....	....	103	103½
Wells-Fargo &Co Ex	83½	83½	83¼	84
Am. Mer. Un. Ex...	59½	59⅛	59½	60
United States Ex...	....	....	60	....

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Jan. 23. 1875.
American Gold...........	113⅛	112¾	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon....	117⅞	117⅝	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon..	120⅞	120½	119⅛
New-York Central........	112½	108	102¼
Rock Island...............	108⅜	106¾	103⅞
Pacific Mail...............	39⅞	36⅞	34¼
St. Paul...................	39⅞	38⅞	37½
St. Paul Preferred........	73½	71¾	58½
Lake Shore................	68½	65½	73½
North-western............	42	40½	44⅜
North-western Preferred.	60½	58½	59
Western Union............	77⅝	75	73⅛
Union Pacific.............	74½	67⅞	36⅝
Toledo and Wabash.......	6⅝	4⅝	15½
Del., Lack. and Western.	118⅞	117⅝	108¼
New-Jersey Central......	105¾	104⅝	107
Panama....................	135	131	111¼
Erie.......................	16¾	16	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi......	22½	20¼	28⅜
C., C. and I. C............	5¼	4¼	8¼
Harlem....................	136	133	127¾

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 4.........	$8,447,076
August.........	30,805,475	Dec. 11.........	4,901,411
September.....	23,527,508	Dec. 18.........	5,279,516
October........	22,264,765	Dec. 24.........	2,372,533
Nov. 6.........	3,310,520	Dec. 31.........	4,529,760
Nov. 13........	4,135,565	Jan. 8..........	7,528,539
Nov. 20........	4,718,735	Jan. 15.........	8,889,000
Nov. 27........	2,983,749	Jan. 22.........	5,876,576
Total........			$165,544,732
Total same period in 1875			191,455,194
Decrease in 1876			$25,910,462

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July............	$25,260,318	Nov. 30.........	$5,549,352
August.........	20,866,185	Dec. 7..........	5,160,801
September.....	20,230,040	Dec. 14.........	6,540,980
October........	22,159,396	Dec. 21.........	6,286,600
Nov. 2.........	1,839,917	Dec. 28.........	3,739,424
Nov. 9.........	5,815,233	Jan. 4..........	4,012,328
Nov. 16........	4,832,890	Jan. 11.........	5,169,396
Nov. 23........	5,519,647	Jan. 18.........	5,050,071
Total........			$148,485,578
Total same period in 1875			155,135,922
Decrease in 1876			$6,650,344
Gold, Jan. 22, 1876			113
Gold, Jan. 23, 1875			112⅝

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July............	$8,754,151	Dec. 4.........	$351,696
August.........	3,954,427	Dec. 11.........	320,900
September.....	1,245,802	Dec. 18.........	414,750
October........	1,957,605	Dec. 24.........	293,785
Nov. 6.........	604,151	Dec. 31.........	417,157
Nov. 13........	358,418	Jan. 8..........	678,043
Nov. 20........	397,500	Jan. 15.........	375,979
Nov. 27........	706,564	Jan. 22.........	485,901
Total........			$21,316,889
Total same period in 1875			41,059,969
Decrease in 1876			$19,743,080

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July..............	$9,593,617	$7,832,434
August...........	11,705,678	5,055,680
September.......	10,471,244	1,313,544
October..........	8,657,813	3,056,429
Nov. 6...........	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13..........	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20..........	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27..........	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4...........	1,522,000	244,700
Dec. 11..........	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18..........	1,298,000	82,296
Dec. 24..........	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31..........	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8...........	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15..........	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22..........	2,072,000	810,900
Total..........	$39,834,641	$34,250,189

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks...........	27	Resin, bbls...........	6,929
Beans, bbls..........	553	Spirits Turp., bbls..	1,454
B. W. Flour, bags...	154	Tar, bbls..............	322
Copper, bbls.........	88	Pea-nuts, bags.......	69
Cotton, bales........	1,538	Beef, pks..............	134
Dried Fruit, pks.....	23	Pork, pks..............	509
Eggs, bbls...........	1,671	Cut-meats, pks.......	3,451
Flour, bbls..........	10,880	Lard, tcs...............	1,398
Wheat, bushels......	28,300	Lard, boxes...........	55
Corn, bushels.......	58,242	Oil-cake, pks.........	666
Oats, bushels.......	17,986	Dressed Hogs, No....	749
Barley, bushels.....	25,000	Butter, pks............	2,629
Peas, bushels.......	800	Cheese, pks...........	2,430
Oat-meal, bags......	1,050	Oil, bbls...............	50
Grass Seed, bags....	1,205	Red Oil, bbls..........	50
Grease, pks.........	119	Stearine, pks.........	20
Meal, bbls...........	352	Starch, pks...........	235
Meal, bags..........	509	Tallow, pks...........	184
Hops, bales.........	569	Tobacco, hhds........	269
Hides, No...........	100	Tobacco, pks..........	248
Hides, bales........	261	Whisky, bbls..........	528
Leather, sides......	10,231	Wool, bales...........	111

ASHES—Have been quoted steady at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 ℔., but have been very quiet.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request generally, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Inactive; quotations unchanged; 2,000 bags Rio, by the Adelaide, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request for early delivery, mainly on export account, at steady rates. ....Ordinary quoted at 9⅛c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,642 bales, (of which 1,219 bales were on last evening,) including 1,000 bales to shippers, 476 bales to spinners, and 168 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderate, and prices have been quoted easier....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 1,900 bales were on last evening and 12,400 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; February, 13 5-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 13 31-32c.@14c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔., closing barely steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,538 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 16,614 bales, against 19,172 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 12,532 bales, including 11,113 bales to Liverpool, 375 bales to Hamburg, and 1,044 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,552,969 bales, of which were 982,172 bales to British ports, and 570,797 bales to the Continent, against 1,243,682 bales same time the previous year.

FISH—Trade has been on a restricted scale in most instances, with values generally quoted about steady. Box Herring weaker. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, on the basis of previous prices, as a rule, though, in the instance of Minnesota trade extras, (which have been in good request,) values have been quoted rather stronger, with the main dealings within the range of $6 40@$6 75. Unsound Flour has been moving more freely but at somewhat easier and irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6, chiefly at $4 25@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, (which have been less active,) $5 10@$6 65, chiefly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock; part Minnesota Extras and City Mill do., on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at former prices; sales, 1,040 bbls....Rye Flour dull, but steady, on sales of 230 bbls., in lots.... Corn-meal in less demand at previous prices; sales equal to 400 bbls....Buckwheat Flour inactive at $1 80@$2 15 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—A more active movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, at a shade firmer prices for the better qualities, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited, closing strong. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, in good part for milling purposes, and has been quoted as favoring sellers, in the instance of prime to choice Red Amber. Sales have been reported of 109,000 bushels at $1 36¾ for hard No. 1 Minnesota Spring (5,000 bushels) for milling, (with $1 37 bid and $1 40 asked for choice do., afloat;) $1 40 for very choice do., (100 bushels,) in store; $1 25@$1 25½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 25½ afloat; $1 17@$1 18 (in part) for Mixed Spring, car lots; $1 10 for fair No 3 Milwaukee Spring afloat; $1 10 for choice No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, (24,000 bushels;) 95c. for "no grade" Spring; $1 45 for White Winter; $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania, (thirteen car-loads,) for milling....Corn has been more freely dealt in, largely on export account, at rather variable prices, closing, however, quite firm—with the main dealings in new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, and ungraded do....Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels, at 62½c.@62¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 62½c., afloat; 62c.@62½c., mainly at 62c., for new Low Mixed do.; 59c.@62c., chiefly at 62c.@63c., for ungraded new Mixed Western; 56½c.@57c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 61c.@63c. for new Yellow Western; 62c. for Mixed Southern, (with 69c. bid for prime old Mixed Western, in store;) 62c. for new White Western, car lots; 62c.@63c., chiefly at 63c., for new Yellow Southern; 63c. for new White Southern; 51c.@54c. for unsound and unmerchantable. Also, for February delivery, 10,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 62¾c., and 5,000 bushels do. at 63c. ₱ bushel....Rye dull and irregular; a small lot of Jersey reported sold at 89c. ....Of Barley, 3,000 bushels No. 3 Canada sold at $1; market very quiet....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat essentially unchanged....Oats have been in good request, with good to prime quoted quite firm as to price. Sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels at 48c. for prime No. 2 Chicago afloat, (with 48c. bid, and 49c. asked for No. 2 Milwaukee;) 46c.@47½c. for Mixed State; 48c.@51c. for White State; 47½c.@48c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45½c. for New-York No. 3, car lots, and 44c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd lots....Feed has been in limited demand, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$20 ₱ ton.... Bale Hay has been in fair request at firm prices, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔. Clover 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in demand at full rates within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔....Clover-seed offered sparingly and very firm, with a good export demand noted. Sales reported of 400 bags strictly prime State at 14½c. and 106 bags good Pennsylvania at 13¾c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been fairly active, with the dealings largely in stock to arrive, and prices have been quoted steady. The week's receipts have been very light, only 14,966 Hides. The week's sales have been 106,220 Hides, and 257 bales do., including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 710 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 22 ℔., at 20½c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 1,280 Dry River Plate Seconds, from Europe, 23 ℔., on private terms; 6,680 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21¼ to 21½ ℔., at 20½c.@21c., gold; 4,270 Dry Rio Grande, 19½ to 21 ℔., at 19c., gold; 50,170 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20¾ to 22 ℔., at 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, to arrive, 20¾ to 22 ℔., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 6,215 Dry California, to arrive, 22 to 23 ℔.; 5,045 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 ℔.; 6,250 Central American, 19 to 21 ℔.; 2,160 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔.; 290 Dry Payta, 24 ℔.; 4,500 Texas, 21½ to 24 ℔.; 3,020 Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 1,940 Wet-salted Western and Country, 50 to 55 ℔.; 2,950 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 45 to 67 ℔.; 1,800 Wet-salted, California, 50 ℔.; 2,140 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 2,250 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9c., currency; 62 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 to 15 ℔., and 195 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 to 22 ℔., on private terms; and to-day 1,800 Rio Grande, 250 Ecuador, 250 Wet-salted New-Orleans, and 300 City Slaughter on private terms.... Stock in first hands here this morning, 112,800 Hides and 1,284 bales do., against 209,000 Hides and 1,085 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 180 bbls. prime to choice sold at 56c.@60c., with small lots of fancy at higher figures; market quiet.

NAILS—Continue limited in request, on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very lightly dealt in, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60@$1 62½; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 280 ℔. Sales 200 bbls. good Strained at $1 67½ ₱ 280 ℔....Spirits Turpentine in limited demand at 37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales 80 bbls. at this price.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 8⅛c., in bulk, and 11¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined inactive, with early delivery quoted at the close 14⅛c.@14¼c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c. ....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c. ....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—An unusually dull market has been reported for Pork, with values quoted nominally unchanged....Sales for early delivery have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $20 75@$21 for uninspected and inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₱ bbl. ....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, January or February options, quoted at $20 80; March, at $20 90, and April at $21, without transactions.... Dressed Hogs more active, with City quoted up to 9c.@9¾c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10c. ₱ ℔.... Western Hogs at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔....Cut Meats, very quiet at former prices....Sales have been reported of only 60 tcs. Pickled Hams at 11⅞c.; and small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon in slack request and weak in price, with sales reported of only 100 bxs. light Short Rib, at the West, at 10½c. ₱ ℔....Under less favorable advices from Chicago, Western Steam Lard has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. lower on a less active business, closing weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 470 tcs. prime at 12 7-16c.@12¾c., closing at 12 11-16c....And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs., January option, at 12¾c., closing at 12 11-16c.; 3,250 tcs., February options, at 12 11-16c.@12¾c., closing at 12 11-16c.; 2,000 tcs., March, at 12 27-32c.@12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c. bid; 4,500 tcs., April, at 12 15-16c.@13⅛c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 250 tcs., May, at 13⅛c., and 500 tcs., June, at 13 15-16c....City Lard has been in limited demand at easier rates, with sales reported of only 60 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅛c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., the latter an extreme.... Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent at 13c.; 150 tcs. for the West Indies at 12½c., and 150 tcs. for South America at 13⅝c....Of Beef only small lots sold; market quoted steady....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. Western sold at $24, for choice....Prime to strictly choice Butter has met with a fair inquiry at strong and buoyant prices; market otherwise generally inactive, with values quoted irregular. We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., the latter an extreme; 16c.@28c. for very poor to choice Western; 28c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 18c.@24c. for about fair to choice Rolls. ....Cheese has been in fair request, especially the finest qualities, on a steady basis as to values. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been attracting more attention within the range of from 21c.@26c. for fair to very choice fresh stock, and 18c.@21c. for limed....Tallow has been in fair demand, with sales of 61,000 ℔. fair to very good Western at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., with prime do. quoted at 9¼c., and best City at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.... Stearine inactive for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₱ ℔.... Of Grease, 100 tcs. sold at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer dull and nominal; receipts, 28 bales; sales, 5,200 ℔. Sisal and 5,000 ℔. Central American, on private terms....Goat rather quiet, at former rates; receipts, 664 bales; sales, 200 bales Mexican, 30 bales Payta, and 32 bales Rio Hache, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw dull at old figures; 2,980 bags Batavia reported sold at 8c; Refined unchanged.

WHALEBONE—Has been offered sparingly, and quoted up to $1 20, gold, for Arctic, but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Sales confined to 100 bbls., at $1 10½ ₱ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevailed for Grain room on berth at firm rates. Market otherwise, in the berth line, quiet, quotations remaining about as last given. And in the chartering line, tonnage for the Petroleum, Grain, and Sugar trades was moderately sought after at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 450 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; 900 pks. Provisions, 50 pks. Tallow, and 1,200 bags Oat-meal at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. And, by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) 5,250 pks. Bacon and Lard, (mainly Lard,) at .72½c.@75c. via Portland, at 80c. via New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Also, an American ship, 1,500 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, reported on the basis of 36s. ₱ ton. And a British steam-ship, 1,346 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 500 pkgs. Seed on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 160 tons Provisions, part at 35s.; 450 pkgs. Seed, 300 cases Sewing-machines, and 6,000 Staves, (reported as of recent shipment,) on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 50 bbls. and 150 tcs. Provisions on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon and 300 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 608 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, in bulk, (reported as a recharter) at 6s. 7½d.; and a German brig, 395 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (part in bags) at 6s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Havre by steam, 2,900 pks. Lard and Bacon, 3,000 pks. Hides, 650 bags Coffee, and 2,750 pks. mdse., reported (as of recent engagements) at current rates....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton, (of recent shipment,) reported at 1c. ₱ ℔.; 8,500 bushels Corn at 12d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, chiefly Lard, at 50s. ₱ ton; 1,250 pks. Tobacco, reported at 30s. for hhds., and $1 for bales; 250 bags Clover-seed, and 1,500 pks. Merchandise at market rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,600 bags Clover-seed, (part of recent shipment,) at 1¾ reich-marks; and 900 pks. Provisions at 2¼ reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,500 sides Leather at 80s....For Lisbon, a German brig, 218 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Marseilles, an American brig, 543 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Genoa, an American schooner, 453 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about £900....For Smyrna, an American brig, 328 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in case, (via Boston,) and back with fruit, &c., reported at $5,800....For Java, the rumor mentioned in our last, as of a charter for Petroleum, in cases, embraced two American barks, 580, and 454 tons, hence, with 18,000 and 14,000 cases, respectively, reported at 32½c. ₱ case....For Shanghai, an American bark, 928 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Montevideo, a British brig, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Flour, &c., reported on private terms.... For Pernambuco and Bahia, a British brig, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with Flour, &c., reported at $1 10 ₱ bbl....For Barbados, an American schooner, about 1,200 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 55c. ₱ bbl.... For Nassau, a British schooner, about 1,200 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 40c. ₱ bbl....For Havana, an American brig, 335 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,000, and an American schooner, 221 tons, with do., from Boston, at $900, (gold.)....For Cardenas, an American brig, 182 tons, with empty casks, from Boston, reported at $1....For Matanzas, a British bark and an American brig, hence, with empty casks, at 30c....For Cienfuegos and back, an American schooner, 331 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar, and $3 75 for Molasses (taking out Lumber from Pensacola, for port charges)....For St. Jago de Cuba and back, an American schooner, 278 tons, reported at 39c. for Sugar, and $3 90 for Molasses.... For Cuba, direct, an American schooner, 287 tons, with Railroad Ties, from Wilmington, reported at 25c. each....For Mayaguez, an American schooner, about 1,600 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $8 25....For San Domingo and back to Boston, an American schooner, 156 tons, reported on the basis of $1,750 ₱ voyage, (chartered for six voyages)....For ports north of Hatteras, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $8 50@$8 75....For Boston, five schooners hence with coal, reported at $1 70@$1 75, and three schooners, with do., from Philadelphia, at $2@$2 10 ₱ ton....For Portland, a schooner, with Coal, from South Amboy, at $1 70 ₱ ton....For New-York, an American bark, 504 tons, brig, 327 tons, and schooner, 394 tons, reported from Matanzas, (as chartered there,) at $4 25 for Sugar and Melado and $2 87½ for Molasses; and four schooners, with ice, from Kennebunk, reported at 90c. ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 01½, spot; $1 00⅛, February; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c.; rejected, 66c. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 43½c. offered, spot; 42⅞c. offered, February. Oats—Fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 31c.@31½c., spot; 31⅛c.@31¼c., February. Barley firmer; held higher at 81½c., spot; 78c.@78½c., February. Rye firm; unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand at $8@$8 25. Pork dull at $19 10, spot; $19 15, February; $19 45, March. Lard active; lower at $12 02½, spot; $12 07½, February; $12 20@$12 22½, March. Bulk Meats—Fair demand; lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10½c. Whisky steady; unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat unsettled; irregular; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54 bid, cash; sales at $1 58½@$1 59, March; $1 60, April; No. 3 do., $1 37 bid, cash; $1 35 bid, January. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@40½c., cash; 40c.@40¼c., February. Oats—No. 2, 35½c.@36c., cash. Barley and Rye unchanged. Provisions almost entirely nominal, only a jobbing trade done. Hogs—The weather is very warm again; prices nominally lower for packing grades at $6 80@$7 10; extra, $7 15; shipping grades in good demand at $6 50@$7. Cattle slow; very little doing; prices unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,735 head Hogs, 200 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; hard do., $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 01, cash; February, $1 01⅝; March, $1 02⅞; No. 3 do., 85½c. Corn dull, weak; No. 2, 45c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 32c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, nominally 95c., cash and February; No. 3 Spring, 55c. Rye quiet, steady; No. 1, 68c. Provisions less active, a shade easier; Mess Pork, $19 05. Lard—Prime Kettle, 12¾c.; prime steam, $12 05. Hams in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Shoulders 7c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs easier, at $8 10. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Receipts—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,750 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 3 cars; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. Corn dull; sales 5 cars new at 51c.@53c. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales 2 cars four-rowed State at 92c., on the track, and 2,000 bushels on private terms. Pork dull and lower at $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. High-wines nominal at $1 10.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 13; Extra White Michigan, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 24; February, held at $1 25; $1 24¼ offered; March, $1 27; April, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 02; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 06. Corn dull; high Mixed, 45¾c.; May, held at 50½c.; low Mixed, 45½c.; no grade, 43c.; damaged, 40c. Oats dull; Michigan, 35¾c. Clover-seed, $8. Hogs, $8 40. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull at 40c.@43c. Oats dull and drooping at 35c.@42c. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork dull at $20. Lard easier; Steam, 12⅛c., delivered; Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green Meats dull and nominal. Live Hogs quiet; steady for light shipping grades at $6 75@$7 15; no demand for other qualities; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 775 head. Whisky, fair demand, lower at $1 05. Butter dull; unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Jan 22.—Flour dull, heavy. Wheat, fair demand, firm at $1 05@$1 15. Corn moderately active at 44c.@46c. Oats quiet, steady at 45c.@48c. Provisions dull, nominally unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon, Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12¼c. and 12¼c.@12⅞c. Bulk Meats, twenty days in salt; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. and 11c.@11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. as to weight, age and brand. Whisky, $1 06. Bagging quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Cattle quiet, unchanged; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market dull and lower; choice Philadelphias, $7 50; Packers, $7@$7 25; Bacon, $7 15@$7 30; shipments, 1,860 head. Sheep dull, unchanged; receipts, 800 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22.—Spirit of Turpentine firm at 33¼c. Resin firm at $1 52½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,848 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 81,842 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 1,599 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,245 bales; coastwise, 413 bales; sales, 2,542 bales; stock, 81,281 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,948 bales; gross, 5,584 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,058 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 321,626 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Wool—Demand has been rather limited, the market being quiet with no change in prices, owing to the necessity of scrutinizing credits; holders are indifferent about selling, except to the most responsible buyers. Sales—Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been only 41,000 ℔. X and XX, at 45c.@48c.; Medium and No. 1 at 48c.@50c., and XXX and Picklock at 50c.@55c. ₱ ℔. Michigan Fleeces have been selling at 42c.@43c. for X, but the sales include only 25,000 ℔. In Wisconsin Fleeces, the sales include 50,000 ℔., at 42½c.@43½c. The entire sales of Fleece Wool have been only 127,800 ℔., which is the smallest business for a long time. Pulled Wools have been arriving quite freely, and good Supers and X meet with a fair demand; but all low grades are very dull. The transactions of the week have been 203,000 ℔., principally Super and X, at 40c.@47c. ₱ ℔. There is very little doing in Combing Delaine Fleeces. The stock is small, but leading mills continue to be well supplied, and there have been no sales of any importance. The transactions of the week include only 40,000 ℔., including 1,000 ℔. Oregon Delaine at 45c., and 24,000 ℔. Kentucky at 48c.@49½c. ₱ ℔. California Wool continues to be more inquired for than any other description. The sales have been 875,000 ℔., including some lots of choice Spring at 32c.@37c., but the principal sales have been at 20c.@25c. ₱ ℔.; Fall has ranged from 15c.@24c. ₱ ℔., as to quality.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady: Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, buyers offering 1-32d. higher.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; of the sales to-day, 3,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is unchanged. Provisions—The market is unchanged.

2 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6 7-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Noon.—The following are the opening prices of American securities: United States 5-20s, 1865s, 105⅝; United States 5-20s, 1867s, 109; United States 10-40s, 107; United States Funded Loan, 104¾; Erie Railway Shares, 14⅝; Erie Preferred, 29⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 66 francs 27½ centimes for 3 per cents for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. per gallon. Linseed-oil 24s. per cwt. Tallow 50s. per cwt. for Petersburg Yellow Candle.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—United States bonds closed at 100¼ for the new funded loan.

PARIS, Jan. 22—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Three ₱ cent. Rentes, 66f. 47½c. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum, 32¼f. for American Standard White.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The Coffee market is quiet at previous prices.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Sugar—Market closed quiet and steady; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 13@14½ reals ₱ arroba; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good refining, 4¼@4¾ reals, in gold; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 5@5¼ reals, in gold; fair to good Refining, 5¾@5⅞ reals, in gold; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 6¾@7 reals, in gold; do., in hhds., 7⅛@7½ reals, in gold; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 72,000 bxs. and 19,000 hhds.; receipts of the week 23,000 bxs. and 10,500 hhds.; exports of the week, 2,100 bxs., 1,150 hhds., including 1,600 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses irregular; 50 degrees Polarization, 5@5½ reals ₱ keg; Coast, 4 reals. Bacon, $37 50@$38 ₱ arroba. Butter, $68@$78 ₱ quintal for American. Hams, $49@$51 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, $41@$41 50 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $7 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Onions, $8@$9 ₱ bbl. for American. Lumber quiet and weak; White Pine, $29@$29 50, gold, ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $28@$29, gold; Shooks heavy; box 8@8¼ reals; Sugar hhds., 16@18 reals; Molasses hhds., 22 reals. White Navy Beans, 22@23 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$56 ₱ quintal. Corn, 10@10½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops, long shaved, $55 ₱ thousand. Freights steady; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States, ₱ hhd. of sugar, $4 25@$4 50. Spanish gold, 210½@211. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 8@7½ discount; short sight, 6¾@6¼ discount; on London, 16@17 premium; on Paris, 3½@4 premium.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The journals here assert that the Sugar crop will certainly be thirty per cent. less than last year. They also consider the coming Tobacco crop of Vuelta Abajo almost totally destroyed owing to drought.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,233.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ABRAHAM F. CALKIN, HENRY C. CALKIN, and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of A. F. Calkin & Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.

JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NORMA. (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Baccei.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—READINGS AND RECITATIONS, by Mr. Burbank.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Commodore VANDERBILT has had a conversation with a reporter of the *Sun* on the subject of the charge made or insinuated in the State Legislature that he has "defrauded the State of New-York out of $15,000,000 of taxes." This appalling charge, so far from knocking the Commodore on his beam-ends, to use a nautical figure—as one may be permitted to do when talking of Commodores—only caused a "smile to creep over his venerable face." This may either be taken as a mark of great natural depravity, or of that stolidity of nerve which long experience of Legislatures is apt to inspire. The Commodore did not hesitate to apply the words "bosh" and "stuff" to Hon. T. J. CREAMER's charges, and declared that the whole thing was simply a "stock-jobbing" operation. "They have been selling short," said this hardened old Commodore, "and they want to stir up something." Again he laughed as if he had heard of such practices many times before, and presently he went on to say, "There's taxes enough, any way—yes, ha! ha! nothing but taxes." This remark the Commodore's citizens will unanimously repeat, without the "ha! ha!" For most of us, we fear, the taxes of New-York have been anything but a laughing matter for several years past.

Whether the Commodore's explanation of the charges against his roads may be well founded or not, it is only too certain that State Legislatures and Congress may be too easily used for the promotion of stock-jobbing enterprises. We should like very much to know how much a year the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads have been obliged to pay, from first to last, for the privilege of carrying on their business in this State—money paid directly to "strikers," to prevent the passage of measures adverse to the corporations. It would be a very curious and interesting statement, and when the VANDERBILTS are again "struck," they might do worse than publish a few "elegant extracts" from it. It has been asserted, and not denied, that certain measures introduced into the United States Senate last week were known beforehand in the street, and formed the basis of operations on a large scale. We should say that, upon the whole, the happiest time of the year for managers and owners of railroads was that in which State Legislatures and Congress were *not* in session.

The civil suit against TWEED for the recovery of nearly a million of dollars, illegally paid on six warrants, will open to-day. It is a case which has excited considerable interest, partly owing to Mr. FIELD's strenuous exertions in behalf of the fugitive "Boss"—for as to the final success of the suit most persons have grave doubts. Mr. FIELD's conduct has been widely discussed, but it is a subject on which "lay" opinion seems to carry little weight. There is a Bar Association, whose duty it is supposed to be to consider all cases of improper or unprofessional conduct on the part of its members, and we have not seen any record of its decision on this particular question. Mr. FIELD is, we believe, still a member of that association, and some previous attempts to call him to account were not attended with remarkable success. Perhaps that accounts for the studious silence which the Bar Association now preserves with regard to him. If the Bar approves of the present defense of TWEED, what authority can outside opinion be expected to exercise? It is evident that Mr. FIELD cares very little for it, and is determined to carry on his business in his own way.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has made a speech at Birmingham which must have reminded his hearers of old times. He demands the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and an extension of the suffrage in counties. These ideas or measures have long been identified with the Radical section of the Liberal Party in England, and it is just possible that they might afford a basis for that "policy" which the leaders have been hunting for, high and low, for two or three years past. But for Mr. BRIGHT's indifferent health, and his disinclination to accept office, we might expect to see him Prime Minister after Mr. DISRAELI's Ministry comes to an end. But Mr. GLADSTONE is not a more ardent admirer of wood-chopping than Mr. BRIGHT is of salmon-fishing, and it is not at all probable that he will ever consent to take upon his shoulders the anxieties and labors of the Premiership.

Mr. FRANCIS, of the Troy *Times*, is making a little tour in the East Indies, and we should judge that his study of native character and native religions began on the day when he landed in Calcutta. The consequence is that he does not convey much information to the public which was not generally known before. He says that the "Rig Veda" is "claimed to be older than the Christian Bible," and he will find on examination that the claim is a tolerably good one, since the Vedas were composed at least 1,500 years B. C. Mr. FRANCIS further states that *Kirshua* is the great Hindoo god. We never heard of him before—but perhaps Krishna is meant. Then we are told of a "Kali-Ghaunt," and are informed that "Kali is the wife of Sheba." Of course Mr. FRANCIS cannot here refer to the Queen of Sheba, and probably Siva is what he meant to say. But if Krishna is the great Hindoo god, pray what are Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva? Here is an amusing note of travel: "The Hindoo worshipers of *Kirshua* chalk their faces with hieroglyphics as a religious observance. The chalking is often done by priests upon emerging from a holy bath in the Ganges." Mr. FRANCIS will find out by and by that each sect and caste have characteristic marks, and that chalk is not used to make them. We hope that when Mr. FRANCIS returns, he will be able to settle that warm controversy about curry which has been going on between the *Sun* and the *World*; and if he will go to the Bengal Club, and eat a prawn curry there, and get the receipt for making it, he will find himself speaking as one in authority, on that subject at least.

TAMMANY UNDER A CLOUD.

It is sad to learn that the Tammany Democrats are still in a very downcast and discontented frame of mind. "Reorganization"—that work which is always so embarrassing to a party, and which becomes almost impossible after a severe defeat—makes very slow progress. A political leader who has just made a dreadful failure can very seldom hope to inspire his followers with energy or courage. And without being too hard on JOHN KELLY, it is impossible to deny that his leadership last Fall was characterized by all the faults which a man in his position could possibly commit. In the first place, he offended his friends; in the next, he underrated his enemies. He thought he could win a victory single-handed, and that it made not the slightest difference how many antagonists he arrayed against him. There can be no reasonable doubt that he truly believed what he said in his speeches just before the election—namely, that the opposition had no strength whatever, and that nothing could prevent the success of the Tammany ticket. The *World*, to be sure, uttered the same prediction; but then the *World* is notoriously a very unsafe prophet, and many newspapers still think it judicious to make loud vaunts of triumph down to the eve of a contest. Still, there were numerous Democrats besides JOHN KELLY who were strangely out in their calculations as to the result of the November election in this City, and it was not uncommon in October to hear sensible men declare that the Democratic majority in the State would range anywhere between seventy thousand and one hundred thousand. If KELLY blundered on that point, it would be unjust to pretend that he was duller-sighted than other persons who are generally pretty shrewd politicians, and are reckoned good judges at election time.

There is a certain degree of sturdiness about JOHN KELLY's determination to retrieve last year's defeat which is not without its merits, and yet among the chief difficulties which he has to conquer are those which he will find within himself. It is quite clear that at times he, like others, allows his temper to run away with him, and suffers personal animosities to exercise too great a sway over his mind. A man in public life can very rarely afford to indulge in the luxury of gratifying a personal resentment. Mr. KELLY was in a rage with Recorder HACKETT last year, and he went to work to appease it regardless of every other consideration. It cost him dearly in the end. There is nothing so expensive as revenge, even when you win—but when you lose, it means simple ruin. JOHN KELLY may very naturally refuse to take a hint from us, although the wisest advice sometimes comes from old enemies. If, in his present attempts at "reconstruction," his chief aim is to "get even" with the political allies who threw him over last November, he will fail. In some respects, he appears to have changed the machinery with which he worked last year. The "Committee on Discipline," which was intended to be an object of terror to the weak-kneed brethren, but which merely succeeded in exciting disgust and anger, is to be abolished. Even a Tammany rough does not like to be called over the coals too sharply by the Bosses. He may be led, but cannot be driven. In that respect, TWEED showed himself a more adroit party-manager than JOHN KELLY.

It is stated that Tammany Hall generally is much dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL as Commissioner of Public Works. This fact must tend still further to confuse the minds of those who take their notions of City politics from the "able editors" who have supported Mr. KELLY. Mr. CAMPBELL is not liked because he will not pledge himself to pay the laborers $2 a day. But is not that the very man for whom Tammany Hall has been anxiously seeking? Are we not told that Tammany fought last year for the principle that City laborers ought to receive the regular market rate of wages—that and no more? Was not the campaign on the part of Tammany praised in a most "intellectual" quarter, as "the first show of an attempt to carry on the government of the City on business principles?" Consequently, unless Tammany has changed its ideas on this important question, it must be grateful for the appointment of Mr. CAMPBELL, as representing the cause for which it fought and suffered loss than three months ago. The truth, however, is that the "purely intellectual" theory of the election was very hard to square with the facts at the time, and subsequent events have only served to make a reconciliation between them more hopeless. Visionaries may sit in sullen gloom and concoct theories about elections, but it will be at the cost of finding themselves all in the wrong after the event, and with the depressing task before them of eating their own words, or denying them—and in these days the latter course seems to be thought entirely consistent with honor. As for Mr. CAMPBELL, Tammany may like him or not, but he seems to be in every way competent for the position which has been awarded to him—and this we say all the more readily because we have never seen or heard from him, have received no request for an "indorsement" from his friends, and have no other information about him than that which some inquiries as to his experience in his profession have served to bring to us.

THE WORK OF A PARISH.

It is not often that any one religious corporation is able to wield such a large and beneficent influence as that exercised by Trinity Parish in this City. Certainly there is not one in this country which has been so fortunately and munificently endowed, nor one which has been so admirably managed. The year book of the parish, just published, naturally takes the mind of the curious reader back to the period when New-Amsterdam was an unpromising little settlement, and the primitive town was only a slender promise of the great city which was to arise on the site of its knolls and swamps. For it was as early as 1696 that the first Trinity Church was built, and it was in that year that the foundation of its financial prosperity was laid. A history of the parish, beginning with those distant days, would necessarily be largely a history of New-York. It was in the weak beginnings of the parish that the founders acquired for it those scattered tracts of land which eventually became valuable City property, yielding handsome returns for the noble uses to which successive vestries have consecrated them. The income from this property is, as we have said, large, but when one considers the widespread good which it has been made to accomplish, the means seem almost inadequate to the end which has been reached.

There are now seven churches in Trinity Parish, including the well-known landmark on Broadway, at the head of Wall street. The others are St. Paul's, on Broadway, between Vesey and Fulton streets; St. John's, on Varick, above Beach street; Trinity Chapel, on Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway; St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street; St. Augustine's Chapel, on the Bowery, and St. Cornelius' Chapel, on Governor's Island. The last three in this list are absolutely free, and St. Paul's Chapel is also free, with the exception of a few pews owned by individuals whose titles cannot be controlled by the vestry, and which have been inherited through several generations. But the pews in St. John's Chapel are almost entirely free; and even in Trinity Chapel the highest annual pew-rent is only eighty-five dollars, which, in these days of high church-rents, seems very moderate. Thus there are three places for religious worship free to all comers, and two more easily accessible, and all under the care of one religious corporation. As for the historical mother church in Broadway, it is a monument of Municipal progress. The titles to its pews date back for centuries, and not within the memory of living man has one of them been for sale. The vestry have constantly acquired their ownership, thereby breaking up every approach to the likeness of a close corporation, and facilitating the attendance of those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages here offered.

In addition to these seven churches, however, there are eighteen others, which have been aided by direct annual contributions and donations from Trinity Parish. Connected with these, scattered through the City, are Sunday-schools and parochial schools. For the most part, these schools are found in what are called the poorer parts of the City, and lying below Tenth street. This section of New-York, if it had not been for the comprehensive missionary scheme of Trinity Parish, would have been almost neglected. In later years, zealous home missionaries from the strong up-town churches have undertaken a noble work among the City poor and outcast. The corporation of Trinity have maintained, either wholly or in part, nine churches where the poor have the Gospel preached unto them. Naturally, from these centres of light and religious truth have sprung a variety of beneficent organizations. Connected with St. Paul's is a home for aged women and two guilds devoted to the improvement, education, and assistance of the poor. St. John's has a daily school for boys, a sewing association for the poor, an industrial school, and other useful organizations. Other charitable institutions owning the paternity of Trinity are well known. St. Luke's Hospital, where the parish has five beds, and Trinity Infirmary, maintained at a cost of more than seven thousand dollars a year, are among those wholly or in part to be credited to the Christian munificence of old Trinity.

The income of the estate owned by Trinity Parish is about five hundred thousand dollars. The expenses of the property absorb a considerable sum. More than fifty thousand dollars are given away each year to churches outside the parish, and the remainder of the income is spent, as may be seen, in the various works just glanced at. Of course there can be no "dividends," as men of the world reckon dividends; indeed, the expenditures are in excess of the receipts; but the gross sum of usefulness which results from these outlays is something incalculable. It is a matter for profound thankfulness that the old organization early acquired real estate, the proceeds of which have been expended so wisely and prudently, and so entirely in consonance with the precepts of true Christianity.

TEMPTING TO CRIME.

Readers of THE TIMES must have remarked of late the announcement of several instances of defalcation—as the stealing of money is now called—by book-keepers. When, during recent years, it was found that the Cashiers or the Paying Tellers of banks, trust companies, and other moneyed institutions, "defaulted"—that is, stole the money belonging to the depositors and the stockholders—and when the sums so taken were found to be large, there was a very general and decided expression of opinion adverse to the perfect good faith of the Directors or Trustees of the plundered corporations. It was said, and with good reason, that if the officers to whom the stockholders had committed their interests had performed the duties which they had undertaken, and had managed the business of the corporations as business men ordinarily manage their affairs, the carrying off of money in sums of from twenty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars in the course of two or three years would have been quite impossible. There seemed to be no answer to this judgment, no reason why sentence should not be pronounced upon the officers in question for culpable neglect. Yet, although their ignorance of the condition of affairs could not be justified, or even reasonably defended, something might have been brought forward in its palliation. Very scrupulous men, in whom the sense of honor and of responsibility for a trust is very delicate, may manage the affairs of corporations with more care and prudence than they give to their private business, but as a general thing, we cannot expect men to be more painstaking for the benefit of others than they are for themselves. To be sure, Directors and Trustees are stockholders in the institutions which they manage, but they are rarely so to such an extent as to make to each one of them the affairs of his particular corporation assume the importance of his chief personal concerns.

And now we see, if we may judge, as we reasonably may, from numerous examples of fraud long practiced without detection, that merchants are in the habit, if not generally, at least far too commonly, of leaving the management of the financial part of their business so absolutely in the hands of a book-keeper or of a confidential clerk, or of both, that one or the other, or the two in collusion, can make away in the course of two or three years with thirty thousand or fifty thousand dollars, or, as is alleged in one case, several hundred thousand. Failures have recently taken place on this account, and it is not strange that they should do so. The abstraction from a private business of a sum which a few years ago was regarded as a handsome fortune is certainly a very sufficient reason for a failure to meet liabilities. In the last case, reported on Saturday in Boston, it appeared "on investigation" that the books had not been posted since 1873. The affairs of the concern had been prosperous since then, the losses in business having been only two-fifths of one per cent. But the house failed because the partners actually did not know that for three years their book-keeper had not posted his books, and that during that time he had stolen and made away with enough of their money to bring them to ruin. Misfortune of any kind gives the unfortunate a claim to a certain sympathy; but in cases like this our feeling is not a little modified by the impression that men who are so neglectful of their affairs as actually to make a failure and an investigation necessary before they know that their books have not been posted for three years do in a certain sense, deserve to come to grief. Certainly if they have reason and ordinary business training and knowledge of the world, they ought to know that such neglect is the broad and easy road to ruin.

But there is another aspect of cases of the kind which is of the highest importance to us all, individually and socially. It is the temptation which such neglect puts in the way of men who are in a position to feel its force. Book-keepers and confidential clerks are rarely men of any property, unless they have been very long in confidential positions with wealthy houses. They are generally book-keepers and clerks because of their lack of means to take an independent position. Now, to place before such men the opportunity of appropriating large sums of money with the probability that they will not be detected for years, long enough for them to hope to replace it by some favorable turn of fortune (which never comes) is to the last degree unwise and unbusiness-like. It is not legally wrong. An employer cannot be sent to jail for it. But it is morally wrong. It is not right for man to put such temptations in the way of his fellow-man. Man's nature, even when his impulses are good, his principles sound, and his purposes right, is feeble before the attacks of constant temptation. And the best men, those who are most fit to be trusted, are those who wish to be held to account for their stewardship, who are not only willing but desirous that what they do shall be passed under examination at regular times and seasons. The practice of doing this has not only a business value, it has one which is greatly conservative of good morals. The neglect into which it seems to have fallen among a great many mercantile men and manufacturers during the past ten or twenty years is one of the bad signs of the times. It is a neglect which cannot but breed corruption, as, indeed, we have seen that it does. We *are* our brother's keeper, and all the more so if he is our book-keeper. Nor have we any right, in our sloth or our headlong greed, to place any of those who serve us needlessly in a position which is a trial of virtue. Merchants above all others, should remember the petition, "Lead us not into temptation."

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

There seems to be abundant justification for the recent action of the Bar Association in calling the attention of the public, the profession, and the Legislature to the laxity of the practice in admitting candidates to the New-York Bar. Within the last five years, nearly twenty-five hundred young lawyers have taken the attorney's oath before the courts of this City, and in 1873 and 1874 the graduates from a single school exceeded the total increase of the Bar in the decade 1860-70, and more than thrice exceeded the increase in Massachusetts during the same period. Of course, our own State cannot furnish sufficient litigation to employ such a superfluity of talent, and upon an examination of the catalogues of the leading law schools, it becomes clear that many of the students, almost a majority of them, have flocked here from the South and the West, have been given or have earned their diplomas, and consequently their admission to the Bar without further challenge, and have then returned to their homes prepared to serve as full-fledged lawyers, when, according to the rules of their own courts, they could only have been recognized as callow apprentices. And the Committee of the Bar Association further publicly stated that the effect upon those students who remained at the New-York Bar was such that the standard of the profession had steadily declined since 1840, when six years was the shortest time in which even a college graduate could become a lawyer, and for other persons ten years was the requisite period of preliminary study.

As a threefold remedy, the committee of the Bar Association propose the establishment of a permanent Examining Committee, the requirement, as formerly, of a clerkship in an attorney's office, and the repeal of the statutes allowing four law schools to give diplomas entitling the holder to admission to the Bar without further examination. The first of these suggestions can be unreservedly commended, for the public which supplies the litigants will easily outstrip the Bar in its approval of anything looking toward the establishment of an invariably high standard for admission to the ranks of a profession which should be unimpeachable alike in its ability and its integrity. And if the Bar Association should insist upon naming from its own ranks the members of this examining committee, it would only be asserting a privilege which fairly belongs to it, and which is exercised both by the Order of Advocates in France and by the Benchers of the Inns of Court in England. The example of the latter body is especially pertinent, because of the community of the legal systems of Great Britain and of the United States, and it is therefore interesting to observe that in its two last suggestions the Committee of the Bar Association is not upheld by the English practice. There, as here at present, and also in Prussia, study in a university is especially favored, and the Benchers are so far from requiring candidates to serve a clerkship in an attorney's office, that an attorney's clerk is absolutely forbidden to become a barrister. The criticism to which the two suggestions in question seem open is that they are concerned rather with processes than with results, and declare how a man shall become a lawyer rather than what kind of a lawyer he shall be. Surely, it can make no difference, either to lawyers or to litigants, whether the candidate has studied the law as a science or as a trade, whether in a school or in an office, and whether for three years or any other period. The great question should be, is the candidate fit to practice his profession, and if the Bar Association can but procure for itself the right to prohibit from practice all who are not so fit, it will have deserved well of the community.

The association will doubtless be careful how it attacks our law schools. They are quite as necessary to the education of our legislators as of our lawyers, and if such questions as the relations of labor to capital, and of the State to the schools, to the church, to taxation, and to corporations almost rivaling it in strength, are to be wisely settled, our representatives at Albany and at Washington must be learned in the science of the law, if not in its practice. The schools are also a just source of pride to the whole country. Neither KENT nor STORY thought he descended from the bench to the professor's chair, and their admirable institutional treatises, like those of WASHBURN and GREENLEAF and PARSONS, would have been lost had they not been teachers. Twenty-five States have, since 1830, followed New-York in revising their statutes, and eighteen have followed her example in codifying their procedures; but if the schools are struck at, New-York must suffer more or less in its results upon the legal leadership she has thus so hardly attained. Upon this point the association will, no doubt, proceed with caution.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Titiens sings in "Norma" at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron performs in "Donald McKay" at Wood's Museum, to-night.

At the Theatre Comique, this evening, Misses Ella Wesner and Jennie Hughes are to effect their rentrée.

Miss Julia Rivé is to play Beethoven's fifth piano concerto at the next Philharmonic Concert, which is set down for Feb. 19.

A new burlesque, the suggestion of which may be inferred from its title—"Rose Mi-Shell"—will be acted at the Eagle Theatre, this evening.

The programme at the Olympic Theatre, for the present week, has for its chief element the performances of the Berger family and of Mr. Sol Smith Russell.

Mr. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon, and the regular company of the Brooklyn Theatre play "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" at that house, to-night.

Miss Adelaide Randall has been engaged by Mme. Arabella Goddard for a Canadian tour. Miss Randall, who is fast winning favor with the public, was the vocalist at the Peabody Institute Concert, which occurred in Baltimore, Saturday evening.

The Amphion Orchestral Society last evening gave a concert at the Germania Rooms. Master Hermann Rietzel, a twelve-year-old pianist, executed very brilliantly two solos—Mendelssohn's "Capriccio" and Mills' "Recollections of Home."

The Liederkranz Society gave, last night, a very fine concert at their club-house in Fourth street. Four ballads by Geibel, forming a sort of cantata called "Vom Pagen und der Königstochter," and wedded to music by Schumann, were executed by Messrs. Bischoff, Sohst and Schreiner, Misses Hoffmann and Lehman, the Maennerchor and an orchestra. The work, in spite of its sombre monotony, was interesting as foreshadowing much of the Wagnerian theory in respect of the relations of the orchestra to the text which it accompanies. The most agreeable incident of the entertainment, however, was the violin-playing of Señor White, who interpreted admirably Vieuxtemps, "Air Varié," a "Styrienne" of his own, and Bach's Chaconne.

Mr. Henry A. Horn repeated his lecture on "Drumming as a Fine Art" at Steinway Hall, last evening. Mr. Horn has just returned from a tour through the States, where his humorous accounts of commercial travelers in the past and present have entertained large audiences.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her company will not appear in this City until August next, in consequence of the precarious condition of Miss Thompson's health. She and her associates, however, are now acting at the Criterion Theatre, in London. The American performances will, as heretofore, be given under the management of Mr. Samuel Colville.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Herr Wilhelmj, the eminent violinist, spent Christmas at his house in Wiesbaden, forming the capital of the (annexed) Grand Duchy of Nassau, and famous for its hot chalybeate springs, the flavor of which was compared by Sir Francis Head with chicken broth! Herr Wilhelmj was greeted on his return to Germany by his family and a select company of friends.

The Apollo Theatre at Rome has at length opened with the "Vestale" of Spontini. Princess Margherita, an ardent lover of music, graced the occasion with her presence, arriving at the commencement, and remaining to the end of the performance. The ballet which terminated the evening, entitled "Kamil; or, the Mysterious Selam," did not meet with much success.

Ernesto Rossi, in recognition of the enthusiastic welcome offered him by the Parisian public, had organized a grand representation for the benefit of Frédéric Lemaître. It was to take place on Jan. 9, in the Salle Ventadour; Rossi was to play in "Sullivan," and, besides offering his own services, he secured those of Carlotta Patti and the violoncellist Gaetano Braga. He did not despair even to bring to the soirée Mme. Alboni.

Concordia mentions a comic incident which occurred at one of the recent performances of "Tannhäuser" at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. In the second scene the Landgraf Hermann enters on horseback, followed by a cavalcade of huntsmen and a numerous pack of hounds. After the septet the riders dismount, and one of the cavaliers, in descending from his steed, trod on the paw of a couchant dog that was peacefully listening to Wagner's music. This caused a fearful uproar; the dog howled, and the other hounds barked in sympathy.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER XII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in THE TIMES, who signs himself "Protestant," propounds certain questions to the writer of this, some of which are quite aside from the narrow limit I had assigned myself, to-wit: the President's proposition to compel the States to abolish the exemption of church property. His first inquiry is:

> "But why exempt the property of individuals, even when dedicated to the moral improvement of criminals, or those not criminals, or the secular improvement of both by school-houses (owned by corporations) or by public libraries? The Court of Appeals has decided that the phrase 'every school-house' in the exemption does not include buildings for private boarding-schools, but refers only to incorporations. A private corporation, therefore, which carries on the business of instructing children, is entitled to the exemption, but not an individual doing a similar business."

I am not aware that the property of individuals devoted to the uses stated is exempt. In the City of New-York no school property is exempt, unless it is exclusively the property of a religious society or of the Public School Society. The general reasons for the exemption by the State of reformatory and educational institutions under corporate management have already been stated in letters eight and nine. These establishments are not for the pecuniary benefit of the corporators, but of society. Society simply acknowledges the fact by exemption. Said Mr. Webster: "Popular governments and general education, acting and reacting, mutually producing and reproducing each other, are the mighty agencies which, in our days, appear to be exciting, stimulating, and changing civilized societies. Man everywhere is now found demanding a participation in government, and he will not be refused; and he demands knowledge as necessary to self-government."

Individuals have rarely the means and disposition to conduct an educational institution, except primarily for their own profit. The largest benefactors of education have preferred to establish, or avail themselves of a corporate organization, not to obtain exemption, but to secure wisdom in council and to insure perpetuity, as witness Mr. Vassar, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Vanderbilt, and others.

"Protestant" says in regard to my former letters:

> "He says that church edifices adorn the locality in which they are situated, or are a convenience for the neighborhood, thereby increasing the value of surrounding property, or are unproductive in a money sense, and therefore should be exempt. But why not exempt all buildings which exceptionally accomplish those results? And shall we exempt church buildings or meeting-houses which fail to bring such consequences to pass?"

And have I shed so much ink in vain! Given a building erected for public use, without the expectation or possibility of income or profit to its owners, alienated irrevocably to such use, and it either is, or ought to be, exempt. As to the second branch of inquiry, I have not assumed or asserted that every church could be specifically proved to be an advantage to the property immediately surrounding it. Neighborhoods, like Empires, rise and fall. Sometimes the neighborhood rises above the church, and sometimes falls far below it. In the one case the neighborhood may not derive benefit from the situation of the church, and in the other the church may be injured by the neighborhood. I could give instances of both. But these are exceptions. My general proposition is untouched.

But says "Protestant:"

> "It is clear that an exemption of anybody's property from taxation is practically the same as a gift by the State to that person, or corporation, of the amount of the tax. And why should the State give such an amount of money to a private corporation owning property dedicated to a college, academy, seminary of learning, or to the public worship of God, or to the care of the poor, or to the reformation of offenders against the law? Can the whole exemption be justified on the sole ground that the property thus used is a general convenience, or that it enhances the value of surrounding property?"

The first "clear" proposition is this, that A and B being the equal and only holders of certain lands to be taxed, if B is exempted, then A—or as "Protestant" puts it, the State—must pay the share of both, or twice the tax he otherwise would. But that is not the statement of fact, which is this: C, having bought the property of B, devotes it irrevocably to a public use, without the possibility of financial profit, thereby enhancing the value of A's property, so that the increased income is more than the increased tax, then A does not pay the tax on B's property, except, indeed, with the very means that the new use of B's property has put in the hands of A. Or, again, A and B own each a lot; B's lot is taken for a street, A thereby obtains a new front, and the value of his property is increased. The property that was B's is thenceforth exempt, but A does not pay the tax upon it, but only upon his own as of augmented value. Having thus disposed of the proposition, the question depending upon that proposition falls with it. To the last inquiry, I respectfully reply that in my judgment it can.

Again he asks:

> "How does the legislation of England deal with such property, and upon what reasons of public policy?"

I have in these papers avoided with care, reference to English usages and sentiments in regard to exempting church property. I did not wish to be charged with relying upon the doctrines or practices in or under a Government of which an established church formed a part.

"Protestant's" next inquiry is in regard to the $1,500 exemption of clergymen. This has already been discussed, and I hope to his satisfaction.

Again:

> "Would the people of this State, in his opinion, continue the exemption if it be justified in their opinion solely on æsthetic or pecuniary reasons?"

They should, and such is my confidence in the soundness of this view that I verily believe they would. And again:

> "Do not an overwhelming majority of the people of this State, who have ever given thought to the exemption, uphold it because the exempted property is dedicated to teaching and imparting a standard of right and wrong, which is invaluable, if not essential, for every voter, to say nothing of those not voters?"

Without wishing to be thought flippant or wanting in deference to my interrogator, I beg to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the views of an overwhelming majority to answer categorically. I should be very glad to believe that so many people take so high and just a view. And yet so great is my jealousy of the independence of the church, or at least of my church, that I have not been willing to rest any portion of the right of exemption upon any other than a secular and material basis. Better men than I, have, however, not hesitated to claim exemption as a right upon the grounds stated by "Protestant." But I have chosen simply to establish the fact that religion does confer vast moral and social benefits upon the State through the religious uses of exempted church property, waiving any demand upon that ground for exemption, grant, or subsidy. "Protestant" further asks:

> "And if the exemption is justified in this last named reason what is to be said of a proposition for Government education for the benefit of future voters, which in terms excludes all relation to a moral order?"

This is a contingent question which I am absolved from answering by the fact that I have not fully assented to the proposition upon which it is based. Besides, it involves the opening up of the whole "School question," leads to a new range of inquiry, investigation, and demonstration; for which, leaving out of view the doubt of my ability to master it, I have not at present the time. Another inquiry is:

> "What would be the consequence if the religious corporations in this City were compelled to pay taxes on the value of their church property? How many would be driven into bankruptcy, and especially of those built in the upper part of the City within the last ten years?"

I think the consequence would be injurious. Morally, there would be a smarting under a sense of injustice done by the State. Financially, it would in some cases be distressing, not so much, perhaps, to the up-town churches as to those in the middle and lower sections of the City, which, owing to the transitions to which I have already alluded in this letter, find the utmost difficulty in "making both ends meet" and avoiding mortgaging their property to pay current expenses, that sure precursor of ruin to man or corporation. Some of the weaker up-town interests might also succumb, for there are a few that could not carry the weight of another feather. Again, asks "Protestant:"

> "And if land and buildings for public worship are to be exempted at all, what would he say of a plan which only exempted those where the sittings are really and absolutely as free to one person as another?"

To answer this fully would carry me off into the consideration of a collateral branch of church polity. Both systems are right and both are expedient. Each is to be adopted with reference to circumstances, surroundings, and social usages. In principle I recognize no difference. Each has equal claims to exemption. The aim and purpose of all religions are not to reach certain men but all men. Some will go to a "pew" church but not to a free church; others to a free but not to a family church. Yet all are practically free. That is to say that no church excludes all who do not hold pews. Even in churches where "all sittings are absolutely free" a sort of "squatter sovereignty," after a while, asserts itself, and the preferential right of an habitual occupant of a certain seat is asserted and recognized as substantially indefeasible. There is a modest sensitiveness on the part of the less wealthy classes which deters them from placing their plain apparel in juxtaposition with the costly attire of the rich; so that, practically, the two classes do not, to any great extent, intermingle in public worship. This should not be, but still it is. Whether the rich should so array themselves in the sanctuary as not to mortify the poor by the enforced contrast, or whether the poor should be less sensitive to the outward and visible signs of worldly prosperity, is a question which may be discussed, but can never, probably, be decided satisfactorily. It is proper to say, however, that some of the wealthy churches support free mission churches, and all of them contribute more or less liberally toward such free establishments.

"Protestant" refers to the removal of Protestant churches from the lower to the upper part of the City. Here, again, the shifting character of the population on this island is a factor which cannot be ignored. For instance, in 1860 the population of the three lower wards was 24,384, and in 1875 it was only 18,694, a decrease of 5,690. The population of the three upper wards (on this island) in 1860 was 125,237, and in 1875 it had risen to 258,831, an increase of 133,594. Here are substantial reasons why churches should decrease in numbers down town and increase in numbers up town. But these figures do not tell the whole story. The population of the lower wards is largely Roman Catholic. Taking this into view and the accounts stand thus: The population of the three lower wards is composed of two Roman Catholics to one Protestant, and the churches in that area are four Protestant to one Roman Catholic. Whether all the church migrations that have been made were judicious, is an open question—one which I certainly cannot close. Had all the Protestant churches maintained their foothold in the lower wards, the complaint would long since have been made that the edifices were cumbering the ground needed for commercial uses.

While writing this there appears in a weekly journal of high character, especially devoted to the consideration of matters of social and political economy, an article the drift of which is to convey an impression that the Roman Catholic Church in this City is especially fortunate in its financial resources, owing to "its firmer hold on the affections, veneration, and superstition of its members." Now, notwithstanding these undoubted resources, it has come to my knowledge—in the course of some inquiries I have found it necessary to make while preparing these letters—that the Roman Catholic Church property in this City is incumbered by debt to an extent very far greater, in proportion to the value of such property, than is the property of any other large denomination. I could give some details, but that would be invidious. It may suffice to say that a prominent edifice of that Church is incumbered by a debt far exceeding the debt upon any other building for public worship in this City.

"Protestant," in conclusion, refers in a pleasant way to the occupancy by THE TIMES of the site of a former church edifice. That church removed up town, adorning an avenue, and promoting the convenience of a congregation. The block formerly occupied by that church is now occupied, to a large extent, by various journals. From the northern half THE TIMES disseminates ideas and information accepted by a large portion of the public with unquestioning faith, and from the southern part your contemporary addresses another large portion of the world with the earnestness of conviction. From these offices, and from the offices of the several religious journals in the block, there are diffused sound religious doctrines and instruction by means of published sermons, lectures, and addresses, reaching more people each week than any Pastor of the old "Brick Meeting" house could have obtained access to in a lifetime. In this instance, at least, the property, as a whole, has not greatly degenerated from its former uses.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A colored member of the Mississippi Legislature has proposed the revival of public whipping for offenses. He says he does not think it any more barbarous than imprisonment, and believes it would be much more effective in repressing crime.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has appointed a Committee on Prehistoric Antiquities, and makes an appeal through the press of the State for all the ancient works of stone and copper that can be found. It has already several valuable specimens.

The colored men of Nebraska held a convention in Omaha on Tuesday and appointed delegates to the National Convention of Colored Men, which proposes to consider the outrages and intimidations to which colored men are subjected in some of the Southern States.

The Mississippi veterans of the Mexican War met in Vicksburg on the 17th, and adopted a memorial to Congress, asking that there be no exceptions made in the granting of pensions to Mexican War veterans on account of participation on the losing side in the late war.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S RECOLLECTIONS—WHAT HE SAW, KNOWS, AND HEARD—GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS IN 1861—WHAT HE TOLD GEN. KILPATRICK IN APRIL, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my previous letter I fully discussed the origin of the campaign to the sea, not only in the "light of the records," as Gen. Boynton would say, but in the light of truth and fairness. I now propose to give a few facts that are known to me personally—embracing conversations with Gen. Sherman at Nashville, and instructions and orders given to me in person by the General. These orders and instructions date back to April, 1864, seven months before the march began or the campaign of Atlanta had been entered upon. But, Mr. Editor, I desire to premise this statement with a single historical circumstance, that Gen. Sherman's critics are entirely ignorant of, or else with great care have withheld from the public. You will remember that both Gens. Wilson and Boynton date the origin of the march as far back only as January, 1864—the one to Gen. Grant's staff, the other to Gen. Grant himself. Gen. Boynton gave, as proof of his assertion, a letter written by Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, dated Jan. 15, 1864. Gen. Boynton's argument and conclusions, as taken from that letter, I have already answered. Gen. Wilson simply refers us to what Dana and *Wilson* say in their *Life of Grant* to substantiate his claim. Now, we all know that during the war officers and men talked about and discussed campaigns and battles continually. I have heard officers frequently boast of what *they* would do if they had the opportunity; yet how signally they failed when the opportunity was given them. I could and would mention several notable examples if I thought they were pertinent to this discussion. One will do.

In the Spring of 1864, I myself conceived the idea that, with a good cavalry force, I could release our prisoners at Richmond. I was so confident, and talked so much about it to a few personal friends, that finally it came to the ears of President Lincoln. He sent for me. I submitted my plans. They were approved by Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck; the order was given and I set out—not with the force I had asked for it is true, but with nearly six thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery. I failed, and only saved my command through the bravery of my men and the intelligence and good faith of my officers, coupled with great good fortune. That raid taught me a lesson I never forgot, and enables me now to understand and fully expose the folly of Gen. Wilson's claim. It is possible that he and the officers on Gen. Grant's staff did talk about raids and expeditions; even a march to the sea may have been mentioned and discussed; the staff officers of other Generals may have done the same; but how absurd to claim from this circumstance that they are entitled to the honor of a grand military achievement accomplished by another, and which they only talked about.

I know that even if Gen. Sherman had not been the first to conceive the idea of severing the Confederacy—from the mountains to the sea—the fact that *he* finally accomplished that object would entitle him to all the honor. But let us see if he is not entitled to the honor, also, of having first of all conceived and officially proposed it.

I date the origin of Sherman's march not to Sept. 12, 1864, nor to April, or January, of that year, but to a time, and place, and circumstance that should never be forgotten. I refer the reader back to the *16th day of October*, 1861. It was on that day, at Louisville, Ky., that Gen. Sherman proposed to the Secretary of War, (Hon. Simon Cameron,) among other things, a grand campaign to the sea, that would have completely and permanently severed the Confederacy, and for this proposition, embodying other necessary operations, Gen. Sherman was pronounced "*insane.*" A month later Gen. Sherman was relieved of his command and sent to St. Louis. In his *Memoirs* Gen. Sherman refers to this painful circumstance, and says: "It was cruel for a Secretary of War to give a tacit credence to a rumor which probably started without his wish or intention, yet through his instrumentality. Of course I could not deny the fact, and had to submit to all its painful consequences for months; and, moreover, I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently placed under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion. Indeed it was not until the following April that the battle of Shiloh gave me personally the chance to redeem my good name."

And bravely did he do it—then and everywhere. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Illinois, a distinguished soldier and noble gentleman of my own command, in a letter sent me a day since, truly says: "Gen. Sherman needs not the influence of your pen or mine to vindicate him from the aspersions of his enemies; his grand war record has done that for him." So it has, and at the same time covered with shame those who so cruelly wronged him then, and will, ultimately, those who defame him now.

That all may fully understand the position I have taken, and the great injustice done Gen. Sherman on that occasion, I will give an account of the interview between the Secretary of War, his friends, and Gen. Sherman, as it was given to me in 1868 by a distinguished officer who still lives, and who was present on the occasion of the interview I am about to relate:

The Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, late in the Fall of 1861, made a personal inspection of Gen. Fremont's Department in Missouri. On his return, Mr. Cameron stopped at Louisville, Ky., to see for himself why Gen. Sherman had not driven the enemy out of Kentucky. Gen. Sherman, having been notified of this visit, met the Secretary at Jeffersonville, and proceeded with him to Louisville. A Council of War was held the next day at the Galt House. There were present the Secretary of War, Adjt. Gen. Thomas, a correspondent of a New-York paper, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and several other gentlemen, besides Gen. Sherman and Major Gen. Thomas J. Wood—who had accompanied Gen. Sherman by his request. Gen. Sherman, seeing so many persons present, turned to the Secretary and inquired if this was to be considered a Council of War. He was informed that it was a Council of War. Gen. Sherman then went to the door, closed and locked it, the Secretary and his party looking on in great surprise. Gen. Sherman then said: "Mr. Cameron, I do not know all of these gentlemen; save yourself, Gen. Thomas, and Mr. Guthrie, I hardly know a person present. We are to speak of grave matters, and only those high in the confidence of the Government should be present." Mr. Cameron informed him that all present were his friends and could be trusted. Gen. Sherman bowed, went to the door and *unlocked it.* A long silence ensued. Mr. Cameron finally said, "Gen. Sherman, what are your troubles? What are your plans for driving the rebels out of Kentucky?" "I have no plans," answered Gen. Sherman. "What!" said Mr. Cameron; "no plans!" "No, Sir; until I know what is expected of me and what force I am to have, I can make no plans," answered Gen. Sherman. Mr. Cameron then asked the General what forces he had, and how they compared with the enemy. Gen. Sherman gave him the information. Mr. Cameron seemed amazed. "Can you not give us some idea, Gen Sherman, of what your plans are, or have been?" he asked. Gen. Sherman replied, "Mr. Cameron, I have *views*, but no *plans.* I will cheerfully give you my views." Mr. Cameron desired to hear Gen. Sherman's views. Gen. Sherman first spoke of the situation in Kentucky, and explained what ought to be done there; informed the Secretary that the enemy intended to seize the Ohio River, and explained how he might be prevented; spoke of the rebellion and the war in general, and especially of the war in the West; and finally, in the language of Major Gen. T. J. Wood, who was present, and who is *my authority* for this statement, "Gen. Sherman, ascending from the consideration of the narrow question of the political and military situation in Kentucky, and the extent of force necessary to redeem the State from thraldom, forecasting in his sagacious intellect the grand and daring operation which, *three years afterward, he realized in a campaign, taken in its entirety, without a parallel in modern times,* expressed the opinion that *to carry the war to the Gulf of Mexico,* and destroy all armed opposition to the Government in the entire Mississippi Valley at least 200,000 troops were absolutely requisite." "How many?" said Mr. Cameron. "Two hundred thousand," replied Gen. Sherman. "Great God! where are they to come from?" exclaimed Mr. Cameron. "That is for you to devise. I am not the Secretary of War; that is the duty of the War Department; my duty is to organize campaigns and command the troops after they are put in the field," replied Gen. Sherman. Hon. James Guthrie, who was also present, being called upon, sustained Gen. Sherman's ideas in regard to affairs in Kentucky, and spoke at length in regard to the importance of carrying the war to the sea, as proposed by Gen. Sherman. Here the council ended. A few days later an imperfect account of this secret war meeting appeared in a New-York paper. Gen. Sherman's conclusions and recommendations were given, without the reasons upon which he had based them, and the verdict went forth—"*Sherman is crazy!*"—crazy because he proposed *then,* (along with other necessary movements) a campaign which he actually accomplished three years later; a campaign so magnificent that his enemies now think it worth their while to write a book in order to rob him of the glory.

The above statement was made to me in the Fall of 1868 by Major Gen. Thomas J. Wood, at Dayton, Ohio. I commend it, with all its significance, to the careful consideration of Gens. Wilson and Boynton, who profess to know who first suggested a campaign to the sea. They tell us "that the germ" of Sherman's great march was contained in a letter written by Gen. Grant on the 19th of January, 1864, in which he said, "I look upon the next line for me to secure to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile." This was in January, 1864, while Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861, proposed officially to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, a campaign from the mountains to the sea, embracing the entire Mississippi Valley. At this time Gen. Grant was yet unknown to fame, and Gen. Wilson had not even worn the gloss from off the shoulder-strap that proclaimed a Lieutenant's rank. These facts I learned, as I have already stated, from a distinguished soldier. Let me now speak of what Gen. Sherman told me himself in regard to his proposed campaign. I know it has been thought by many that Atlanta was Gen. Sherman's great objective point in the plan of his campaign in the Spring of 1864, but such was not the case. Atlanta was a most important point, it is true, in the zone of operations within which he was for a time limited—but Johnston's army once brought to battle and destroyed, then the whole theatre of war was his in which to operate. Therefore Atlanta was but an incident in the great strategic combination that had already taken place in the far-seeing brain of Gen. Sherman. As far back as April, 1864, when I had the honor to report to Gen. Sherman at Nashville, Tenn., to take command of a portion of his cavalry, in speaking to me of his future operations and what might be expected of me, he took down a map of the United States and spread it out upon his knees, and after examining it intently for a few minutes, he passed his finger down along the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Milledgeville, from Milledgeville to Augusta, and then over into the State of South Carolina, and finally paused at a little village called *Branchville,* midway between Columbia and Charleston. "There," said he, "do you see that point? Do you see all those railroads coming in there from Charleston Orangeburg, and Augusta? It seems," said he, "to be only a place of small commercial importance; I don't believe there are over a half-dozen houses there, *but there is where I want some day to place my army.* Let me once have my army there, (still holding his finger on the point indicated,) and intact, and the rebellion is over. But, said he, "Joe Johnston has got a well-organized army; he is not only a very able General, but he is a sly old dog, and I expect we shall have a mighty rough time of it, even before we get Atlanta." This was in April, 1864, at his head-quarters at Nashville, before he had yet left for his armies in the field. The campaign of Atlanta, with its marches and battles—its nights and days of toil, privation, and hardships—was all before him, untried, its results unknown; yet Gen. Sherman had indicated to me, as clearly then as he did seven months later, almost the exact route over which his army finally moved in its march to the sea. I remained with Gen. Sherman several days at Nashville. He explained to me the situation in his front; spoke of Rocky Face Ridge, and Johnston's army intrenched behind it; pointed out to me the rivers and mountains to be passed before Atlanta could be reached, and finally, just before I left for the "front," Gen. Sherman called me into his office and said: "Here is a map of Georgia—of course you will study it well—just what the nature of our campaign is to be I don't know, but if I can catch Johnston at disadvantage, or force him to open battle, I will *smash him,* and then look out! we will make Georgia howl. You shall have a good command not at once but soon. I want you to organize a corps of scouts and spies, get all the information you can, by every means in your power, of the nature of the country about Atlanta and Milledgeville, Augusta and Millen; some day you may see the importance of such information." Such were my final instructions as I left for my command. After the fall of Atlanta, and we had drawn back about the city, Gen. Sherman made me a visit at my head-quarters, and then told me, among other pleasant things, that he was soon to realize, he hoped, the great campaign foreshadowed at Nashville, and that he had selected me to command his cavalry; that my command was to be increased to fully 6,000, and just as soon as the army had rested we would start. Hood was in our front, and must be watched till all was ready. This conversation was, I think, only a day or two after our return from Jonesburg and Lovejoy's Station. Gen. Hood, however, did not wait for Gen. Sherman's plans to mature, but suddenly took the offensive, rapidly crossed the Chattahoochee, and struck Sherman's line of communications between Kenesaw and Allatoona Mountains. Hood's real objective point was a problem to us, and I rather suspect unknown even to himself. However, after his repulse at Allatoona, he moved swiftly northward in the direction of Chattanooga and Nashville; and, finally, when he had wandered away beyond the possibility of a quick return, Gen. Sherman gave the word to halt; and from Gaylesville and Rome issued his orders for the great campaign. The sick and wounded, non-combatants, extra baggage, and all that was worthless were sent to the rear, and the army stripped for the march. By the 12th of November we had all gathered about Atlanta. At 8:30 in the morning of that eventful day brave old Thomas sent to Sherman his last dispatch:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11, 1864.

> *Major Gen. Sherman:*
>
> Your dispatch of 12 o'clock last night is received. I have no fears that Beauregard can do us any harm now, and if he attempts to follow you, *I will follow him* as far as possible. If he does not follow you, I will then thoroughly organize my troops, and believe *I shall have men enough to ruin him,* unless he gets out of my way very rapidly. * * *
>
> GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

Immediately Gen. Sherman flashed back these words: "Dispatch received—all right." The lines were cut, and we were alone in Georgia. Three days later, on the evening of the 15th of November, Gen. Sherman gathered his Generals about him, and pointed out the directions to be taken by the various columns; he stopped at Milledgville. "Here," said the General, "we have several alternatives. I am sure we can go to Savannah, or open communication to the sea somewhere in that direction. Savannah once reached, we can rest, but not long, for then the Carolinas will be at our mercy." And placing his fingers at a point on the map, he looked up at Gen. Howard, and said: "Howard, there is Columbia, South Carolina; if we can cross the Salkiehatchie we can capture Columbia. And look here!" becoming excited as his finger passed on, over rivers, swamps, and cities, "there is Goldsboro, North Carolina; when we once reach that important railroad junction, when I have placed this army at Goldsboro, *Lee must leave Virginia,* or he will be defeated in spite of recovery. We can make this march, for Grant assures me that Lee cannot get away from Richmond without his knowledge, or without serious loss to his army. [All of which Gen. Grant afterward proved.] We have 60,000 bayonets, our cavalry and artillery are in splendid condition, and, gentlemen, I think we will try it." And he did try it. He not only marched his army over the route indicated to his Generals *then,* but to me *months before, at his head-quarters at Nashville.* He not only accomplished the great march, but he secured the objects for which it had been made.

Well may his enemies strive to rob him of this crowning glory of the war, for if he had failed in all else besides, if he were guilty of all and more than they allege in their criticisms, his grand march from the "mountains to the sea, and from the sea back across" the Carolinas, would have placed his military record beyond the reach of man's criticism, and stamped his name and fame with the "seal of immortality."

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

HOW THE LADIES ARE OCCUPIED.

THEIR PRESENCE AT THE CAPITOL—DIPLOMATIC TRIP TO BALTIMORE—AN INVITATION WANTED BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT—PRIVATE THEATRICALS AND RECEPTIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876.

The debates in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morton's elaborate effort in the Senate, and the eulogies on Vice President Wilson, delivered in each hall of Congress, have for the first time this Winter attracted many ladies to the Capitol during the week drawing to a close. In years past, before the existing round of morning visits was established, it was considered the duty of the ladies in society here to attend the debates and to keep posted on the prominent questions of the day. But now that politics are banished from dinner tables and ignored in drawing-rooms, the ladies are lamentably ignorant of information about what transpires on the Capitoline Hill. Then orators of the floor talked *at* their fair acquaintances in the galleries—now all they care for is the publication in the *Congressional Record* of what will advance their home interests, whether it is what they have said or not. So those who desire to hear the bitter invectives, brilliant repartees, and biting sarcasms in which our Representatives indulge—some of them striking with the stunning force of an electrical eel—must go to the House and listen. They are eliminated from what purports to be a *report* of the debates.

We have had some "lions" here, enlivening diplomatic circles, and provoking the envy of those tuft-hunters who could not obtain an introduction to them. Prince Starhemburg stopped a few days on his way to the South; Baron Rothschild, Sir Robert Abercrombie and Count Turenne remained longer, and Henry S. Sanford, who so creditably represented this country in Belgium, halted as he journeyed northward from his orange groves in Florida. Of course the diplomats hospitably entertained the distinguished guests, aided by Attorney General Pierrepont and George Bancroft, and they were given a glance at some of our belles.

On Thursday evening the entire Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of two or three members who are in mourning, migrated to Baltimore. Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers Resident, secretaries and attachés of high and low degree, with their respective ladies, were whirled in palace cars to the Monumental City, as guests of the Assembly. One of the theatres had been decorated with rare plants and flowers for the occasion, and the representatives of the proud old families of Maryland were there to greet their foreign guests. There was music and dancing, and a wonderful supper, and every one came home delighted, rather to the disgust of the Washingtonians who had not also gone, because they had not received invitations.

Apropos of invitations: One of the foreign Ministers here was quite concerned to-day because of a missive which he had received from a person to him unknown, and which read thus: "The lady correspondent of the —— —— presents her compliments to the —— Minister, and requests an invitation to a ball which she understands he is about to give. She wishes it to be understood that she has no personal desire to be present, but the readers of the —— —— have a right to know what is going on at the metropolis of their country, and it is her duty to inform them. It is to be hoped that the necessary facilities will be granted, and the obligation will be increased by an account of your wife's dress, some detail of which might otherwise be overlooked."

It was amusing to witness the embarrassment which this epistle had caused the recipient, who did not wish, in dispensing his hospitalities, to offend the readers of the —— ——. When at last he comprehended the situation, after the explanations made to him, he dryly remarked: "And for what do you have that large insane asylum if such people are permitted to roam and write?" Certain it is that the invitation will not be sent, but whether the "lady correspondent" will not smuggle herself in, under the wing of some innocent and unsuspecting Representative from the far West, or the distant South, no one can predict.

Commodore T. H. Patterson, now the commandant at the Navy-yard here, gave a delightful dancing party last night at the spacious old "quarters" which he occupies. The broad porches were inclosed with sails and draped with flags, and the whole affair reminded many present of pleasant entertainments on shipboard. Unfortunately for our belles, Secretary Robeson has ordered the younger officers of the service to the squadron which has its rendezvous at Beaufort, and the Lieutenants of Marines have been sent there also. The removal of Gen. Sherman's head-quarters to St. Louis deprived society of its best dancers; now the anchor-button partners have been sent away, and just at this time an order has been promulgated in the departments keeping the clerks at their desks until 4 in the afternoon. The result has been that dancing has been discontinued at afternoon receptions.

There are evening partners, however, as will be seen next week at the "Germans," which are sure to be well attended. The Bachelors' Club give one on Wednesday (when their "favors" from Berlin will be distributed) and the Washington Club will give one on Friday, in addition to which there will be several social dancing parties, some "reunions" by the State associations, and one or two hotel "hops," where one sees those who are somehow excluded by common consent from other gatherings.

There have been three exhibitions of private theatricals here during the week, at one of which Miss Joyce, of Rutland, Vt., whose father is a Representative in Congress, displayed much histrionic ability. A company of amateurs is now being organized to play at Ford's Opera-house for the benefit of the orphan asylums, and hopes are entertained that Mr. Cox can be induced to write and deliver a prologue.

A noted New-York gambler now occupies the Riggs House, which was for two or three years the British Legation, but he has been forced, by the contraction of business, to discontinue free feeding and to serve his suppers *a la carte.* It was a ta Washington gambling restaurant that Alfred Bunn wrote this epigram:

PHARAOH'S HOSTS.

Here man may be consumed, or may consume,
After one precious fashion or another,
With "guests" of Pharaoh eating in one room
Or "hosts" at faro eaten in another.

Mrs. Grant's reception this afternoon was well attended, and some of the toilettes were magnificent. Never has there been such expensive dressing seen here as the wives of those "in authority" indulge in this Winter, and much of it has been imported from Paris expressly for the wearers.

To-night the Spanish Minister gives his first reception, and the pleasant drawing-rooms of Mrs. Dahlgren will also be open to her many friends. Next week there will be a successive round of gay reunions, besides an unusually large number of dinner parties. Mantua-makers, hair-dressers, and cooks have more than they can attend to, and the season is certainly one of the most brilliant ever known.

Among other devices to obtain the "ways and means" of life is a novel appeal to patriotism and vanity introduced by a lady of dashing appearance. She has installed herself in a committee-room at the Capitol, with a large and elegantly-bound blank book, each page of which is ruled into small portions, each one large enough to contain an autograph signature. The book when filled is to be nailed up in a box, and deposited in the Capitol, with an inscription stating that it is not to be opened until 1976. For the privilege of thus transmitting his name to posterity each signer is to pay the sum of $10. How many will thus embalm their autographs remains to be seen.

The artists here have formed a "Washington Art Club," of which Theodore Kauffman is President. Miss Ransom has greatly improved her portrait of Gen. Thomas, so severely criticised last Winter. Mrs. Fassett, of Chicago, painted a life-like portrait of the late Vice President, which was hung in the Senate Chamber on the day of the delivery of the eulogies. W. G. Browne, late of Raleigh, is here painting portraits of the North Carolina Congressmen. Weyl, Lanman, and Fairman are painting landscapes. Brady has his old photographic gallery reopened with all the modern improvements.

J. Proctor Knott has promised to attend the annual gathering of the Burns Club next Tuesday evening and make one of his comical speeches, but he must look to his laurels, as Representative Townsend, of Troy, has already won a reputation as a humorist. Indeed, Mr. Townsend's speech on the Centennial has been pronounced equal to the well-remembered efforts of Tom Corwin, which used to convulse the House, but make his opponents very uncomfortable.

THE FINE ARTS.

POWERS' STATUE OF "PARADISE LOST"—A CATALOGUE OF "OLD MASTERS"—ART NOTES.

In the last work executed by Powers, now on view at the art gallery No. 817 Broadway, and which is entitled "Paradise Lost," we have the artist's conception of Eve as she stood before her Creator and Judge after the commission of the deed that brought sin into the world. The figure is supposed to be in the act of advancing, the left foot being placed firmly on the ground, and the knee of the right leg being slightly bent. The face is raised; one hand points to her breast and the other to the serpent that coils round the stump at her feet. In a letter to the owner of the statue, Mr. N. D. Morgan, of Brooklyn, dated December, 1871, Mr. Powers says: "You desire that I shall give you something of the history of my work, which is now on its way to you, in order that you may see it, as it were, through the medium of an author's eyes. Well, then, I had already produced a statue of 'Eve Tempted,' which was, indeed, my first ideal figure—and the same now in possession of Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New-York; but I was not satisfied with my first attempt, as, indeed, the temptation of Eve did not afford an opportunity for the expression of bewilderment, distress, and remorse, which must have appeared on the face and in the attitude of Eve, when she replied, 'The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.' * * * I aimed at nobleness of form and womanly dignity of expression. She is forlorn, but does not quite despair, for she looks up imploringly. She accuses the serpent with one hand and herself most with the other. The serpent retires for Eve repents—she now resists evil. * * *. She is not a goddess, but a woman, a primitive woman, the mother of mankind. She has never been in society, nor has she been educated." That the artist quite succeeded in accomplishing the difficult task he set himself will not, we think, be generally admitted. The countenance certainly expresses sorrow, but it is difficult to see any combination of the "bewilderment, distress, and remorse," which Mr. Powers thought should appear in the face of his Eve. The upper portion of the body is well molded and the lower part of the limbs delicately and gracefully turned, combining lightness and strength. As this is the last work of Powers, his death following so closely on its completion that he had not even time for making a *replica,* it may be supposed to represent the embodiment of his artistic power when at its highest point of culture. It certainly gives evidence of more feeling and more originality of idea than any of the artist's former works; approaches, indeed, far nearer to being a great work of art than any of them. The owner of the statue may justly congratulate himself on possessing not only the last fruits of the sculptor's artistic culture, but the strongest and best work to which he ever put his hand.

In the same collection are the busts of "Proserpine" and "Faith," by Powers, a class of works more suited to his genius than life-size figures; some good modern landscapes by Hofelich, Zimmerman, Meisel, and other foreign artists, with a fine study of animal life by Zugel, representing a flock of sheep struggling forward to obtain their evening meal, and several works by Huntington, J. B. Irving, A. B. Durand, J. F. Weir, Copeland of Boston, Rossiter, Vincent Colyer, Chapin, and others of our own school. There is also an extensive list of works purporting to be by such great masters as Titian, Rubens, Veronese, Leonardi, Guido Reni, Tintoretto, Jordaens, Velasquez, and Vandyke. Of their merits and claims to recognition the public has now full opportunity of judging. A series of curious works by Pietro Longhi, exhibiting foreign manners and customs in the last century, is certainly worthy of attention in several points of view other than artistic.

NOTES.

A good portrait of the late John C. Green, by Ludovici, is on view at the Goupil gallery.

Of the thirteen successful competitors for admission to the Royal Academy Schools, four are ladies.

The Spring exhibition of the Academy of Design will open on March 28, and close on the 31st of May.

Miss Griffen has recently finished busts of President Barnard, of Columbia College, and Rev. Dr. Chapin, and is now at work on a head of Gov. Tilden.

It is stated that Mr. A. M. Marsden has purchased Mr. Millais' landscape "Over the Hills and Far Away," intended for the next Academy, for the sum of 3,500 guineas.

A fine bust by a Belgian artist, entitled "The Scoffer," is on view at the Schaus gallery. It is one of the most vigorous and expressive works that we have recently seen.

So numerous are the applications for space for the exhibition of works of art in the Centennial buildings that the Board of Finance has decided to erect an additional art building, and has already given out the contract.

The exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, which will open at the Academy of Design at the end of the present month, will be more extensive and important in every way than any of its predecessors. Many artists who have heretofore confined themselves to oils will exhibit their first attempts in water color at this exhibition. Mr. Samuel Colman will, we understand, send a large collection of his European studies.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of pictures contributed in aid of the Artists' Fund, now open at the Kurtz Gallery, and which is generally considered to be the very best ever made in behalf of the society, is attracting the attention it deserves. This year the majority of the contributors appear to have done their best, and, with a few exceptions, every picture on view is a fair specimen of the artist's best manner. The pictures contributed by Mr. Eastman Johnson, Mr. S. J. Guy, Mr. Julian Scott, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Lambdin, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Charles H. Miller, Mr. Feuchael, and several other artists, would grace any gallery. The whole collection will be sold on Wednesday evening by Mr. Robert Somerville.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE HARVEY.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Sir George Harvey, the celebrated Scotch painter. Mr. Harvey was born at St. Ninians, a small village near Stirling, in 1805. In early life he was apprenticed to a bookseller, and while thus engaged had but limited opportunities for cultivating that taste for drawing which he, as a boy, had already displayed. In 1826 the Scottish artists established an academy of their own, framed after the model of the Royal Academy of London, and of which young Harvey soon became a member. The first pictures by which he won fame were paintings of incidents from the history of the Covenanters. Numerous engravings of these pictures are in existence, their appearance having increased Mr. Harvey's popularity materially. He also painted many domestic scenes, all of which appealed to the sympathies of a large class. In 1864 Mr. Harvey, on the death of Sir John Watson Webb, was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was Knighted in 1867.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Aloysius Vanuta, Pastor of the Baldwin Avenue Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died yesterday, after an illness of nearly a year. He suffered from a disease of the kidneys which weakened his whole system until he gradually wasted away. He was about fifty-three years of age.

A BOSTON GIRL'S SMARTNESS.

The Boston *Transcript* reports that a venerable talker of twaddle, a society man who has outlived his usefulness, but who still hovers around at receptions and parties, and indulges in small talk at which no one laughs but himself, sailed up to a couple engaged in conversation in a cozy corner, the other evening, and in his most winning tone said: "Judging from the color of her cheeks, I should say you had been saying some very complimentary things to Miss ——, my boy!" "I never deal in compliments," said the "boy," rather gruffly. "Don't you believe it," broke in the fair Miss ——, "he has paid me a greater compliment than you ever paid a lady in all your life. He has been talking to me as though I knew something."

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

MR. COLFAX AND THE COLLEGE BOYS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Jan. 20, says: "It is to be feared that Schuyler Colfax does not now cherish as kindly feelings toward the students of the North-western University as he has hitherto. As he remarked to Mr. Shuman at the tea-table Monday evening, the aforesaid institution has a reputation throughout the land of being one of the few of prominence whose students are conspicuously orderly. The warm (if not cordial) reception tendered Mr. Colfax that evening, however, has probably caused a change in his opinion of the boys. It seems that, in his school-boy days, the former Vice-President joined a college fraternity. This society is represented at the University, but is not popular among the student community. Mr. Colfax, to please the boys, sported the society badge during his lecture, and afterward repaired to the society hall to shake hands and take lunch with the boys. This social seance was considerably disturbed by an assemblage of rival fraternity men and outsiders, who raised a horrible din outside the door, threw asafœtida into the hall, and finally locked the whole company in. After considerable tribulation, Mr. Colfax and suite reached the front door of the building, only to find it also locked, whereupon he was given a chance to explore a very muddy back yard. Dark as it was, Mr. Colfax expressed his determination to see the authors of this 'shameful outrage,' and went around in front of the building, where he tackled a six-footer of twenty-five as follows: 'Young man, when you are grown up and get married you will be ashamed to leave this as a legacy to your children.' The 'young man' explained that no disrespect was intended to Mr. Colfax, but that the demonstration was for the benefit of the society to which he belonged. After Mr. Colfax had departed in disgust, the boys had considerable of a rumpus among themselves, with no serious results, however. It is said that the names of 'the mob' have been handed to the Faculty by the injured society, and some action may be taken in the matter."

BOSTON AND THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade contains the following: "The opening of the Hoosac tunnel, (the first loaded freight train passing through on Feb. 9, 1875,) though it has not aided us to the extent we had hoped, has yet accomplished much. At the present time this route, with the tunnel unfinished, allowing of the passage of but a single freight train daily, with its road-bed in many portions unfitted for heavy business, and without adequate terminal facilities at the water, has in a measure advanced the commercial interests of our city. We are receiving over this route large quantities of produce, provisions, grain, and cotton, of the first three sufficient almost to supply our entire local consumption, and this volume of business, relieving the other line we previously possessed, has, by making our trade more independent of that line, induced it to transact its business on more just and equitable terms.

If so much has been accomplished by the tunnel route in its beginning, what may we not expect when, with tracks and equipment adequate for a first-class freight road, and with facilities at tide-water for a large and increasing local and foreign commerce, a hundred trains can pass its portals daily?

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For some time past there has been considerable complaint on the part of shippers of grain at this port of the lack of suitable sailing vessels for the European trade. This scarcity of transportation has been due to the fact that offerings of freight have been comparatively slight and rates for ocean carriage low, and in consequence vessels have sought the ports of New-York, Baltimore, and places further south, where higher rates have prevailed and a greater certainty of obtaining cargoes seemed insured. There is now, however, enough freight offering here for Europe to employ many vessels, and this favorable state of affairs is likely to continue, since the Canadian trade is increasing every year, and with the realization of the contemplated facilities of railroad communication with the West, there is every prospect of a great activity in our export trade."

GOING FOR HIS OFFICE.

The Washington *Star* says: "A few days ago a rough-and-ready appearing fellow, dressed in butternut gray, wearing a light slouch hat, and carrying a formidable-looking musket, might have been seen, and in fact was seen, slowly wending his way along Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol. On his arrival at the latter place he inquired where he could find Gen. Eppa Hunton, a Virginia representative in Congress. Thinking he meant mischief, the person addressed (an employe of the House) asked, 'What do you want with Gen. Hunton?' 'What do I want with him, Suh! Well, Suh, I am from Botetourt County, Virginny, Suh, an' I hearn that we uns, Confed'rit soldiers, was gittin' most of the places up yere, and so, Suh, I hoofed it all the way yere (couldn't afford to ride in the kyars) to see my old commander, Gen. Eppa Hunton. I fout under Gen. Hunton, Suh, all through the wah, and if the Confed'rits is a-gittin' places Gen. Hunton must git me one.' 'But what are you doing with that old gun?' queried the party addressed. 'That, Suh,' replied the gentleman from Botetourt, 'is the musket I carried all through the wah. I jest brought it along to show Gen. Hunton, and, Suh, he's got to git me a good place.' Here he left his gun in charge of the other party, and went to find Gen. Hunton. The result of his interview has not transpired. This is no fancy sketch, but an actual occurrence."

COURT INCIDENTS.

Warren County, Ky., through the columns of a local paper, presents the following incidents: A young lawyer of this county made his maiden speech in defense of a man charged with hog-stealing. A gentleman who was present gives this as a literal report of the speech: "Gentlemen of the jury—My client is no more guilty of stealing that hog than a frog ain't got no tail. I thank you for your attention." The man was acquitted. A gentleman of this county who was elected Magistrate last May, and who was not altogether familiar with legal terms, had the following proceedings in his first court: Two attorneys, representing opposite parties, had agreed to have their case dismissed so that it might be brought up again if found necessary. In accordance with this agreement one of the attorneys addressed the court, asking that the case be "dismissed without prejudice." The court replied: "Certainly, Sir, certainly; that was what I was going to do, for I have no prejudice against either one of the parties." But, Judge, you don't understand me. I want"— "Yes, I do understand you. I dismiss the case and assure you that I like one of the parties just as well as the other."

JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER.

The Greenville (Penn.) *Argus* copies from the TIMES' correspondent the story of the search being made for members of his family in Ulster County by a son of the late John D. Schoonmaker, formerly of Brady's Bend, Penn., and says: "The John D. Schoonmaker mentioned above resided in Greenville from about 1840 to 1845. He was a wood-turner by trade, but being an 'artist of the tongue' he was often employed as an auctioneer. At one time he kept the Delaware Grove Hotel, between this place and Mercer. His ready wit and genial manners are still remembered by many of our older citizens. From here he removed to Ohio. Some time after one of our citizens received a letter from him saying he had been admitted to the bar, and desiring to know whether there was a good opening here for a lawyer. Not receiving any encouragement he did not return here, and all traces of him were lost. There is but little doubt that the late Judge Schoonmaker and the former resident of Greenville were the same, and it would seem that young Schoonmaker would have little difficulty in making out his case."

LETTER FROM SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Hon. George F. Edmunds has written a letter to a newspaper in Vermont, in which he denies its printed statement that he had thrown out insinuations against the Judiciary of that State in an argument before Judge Royce. He quotes what he did say, and adds: "You will see that it is, instead of being an insinuation against our Judiciary, a defense of it. I alluded to facts of common notoriety, and in the face of them declared any suspicion of the integrity of our courts to be base and groundless, and expressed my gratification that if the Chancellor should think the law to be with my clients there would be the instant means of destroying any such groundless distrust. On a former occasion and under similar circumstances I have said the same thing before all the Judges of the Supreme Court, thinking, as I believe they thought, I was defending and not assailing their honor. I hardly need say that I have always, and sometimes against much clamor, defended our courts, both in public and private, against aspersion. I do so still, and I expect to be justified in doing so now, as I have been hitherto."

A FARM FOR A RIDE.

The Watertown *Times* says: "Hart Massey, the father of Stillman Massey, a report of whose golden wedding we publish to-day, offered the R., W. and O. Railroad Company, over a quarter of a century ago, a piece of land south of the depot on condition that the company, after the road was opened, would give his family and relatives a ride to Rome and back on a special car. The company assented and the contract was made. The road was opened to Rome Sept. 20, 1851, and a few days afterward the tribe of Masseys, about sixty in number, took possession of the promised car and saw Rome."

A STRANGE FREAK.

A New-Haven paper says that on Tuesday evening last, about 6:45 o'clock, a woman, whose name is unknown, entered a private house in that city to sell laces. While showing her goods she fell to the floor in a fit, and as those present were endeavoring to resuscitate her she sprang to her feet and ran out at the rear door. She fell into an areaway, sprang up, and went over a fence five feet high and disappeared. She could not be found though diligent search was made. She had told the parties to whom she was trying to sell goods that she belonged in Brooklyn, and had a sister living in Oak street, New-Haven. She left a bag in which she carried the articles she sold, and her shawl and bonnet.

A UNION PRISONER'S REVENGE.

The Winona *Republican* says: "Mr. Charles Niedenhofen, of this city, on Tuesday, related in our hearing some incidents of his experience in various rebel prison pens during a period of over eighteen months. Mr. Niedenhofen was an officer of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment, and was captured at Guntown, Miss. He was at Andersonville, at Macon, and at Salisbury. One incident and its sequel was related with peculiar satisfaction by Mr. Niedenhofen. At the close of the first day's march after their capture, the prisoners were turned into a filthy cow-yard to sleep without a single blanket—they had been robbed of their overcoats and blankets—or any other means of shelter from the rain. One of the prisoners, a New-Jersey officer, was badly wounded, and Mr. Niedenhofen went to the rebel commander of the guard, a Capt. Davis, of the Kentucky Rangers, and begged him for a blanket to shelter his wounded friend. The chivalrous son of Kentucky replied only with a volley of curses and a blow from his sword. Shortly after the close of the war Mr. Niedenhofen happened to be a guest at the Planters' House in St. Louis, and he saw this man Davis in the billiard-room. He recognized him instantly, and his first impulse was to throttle the inhuman wretch then and there, but after a moment's reflection he thought of a better way of punishing him. He tapped him on the shoulder, calling him by his name and title, and asked him to take a drink. The ex-rebel Captain at first denied his name, and thought there must be some mistake, but his former prisoner looked him straight in the eye and related the incident above mentioned, giving the exact date, and telling him that his maltreated prisoner stood before him. Then the conscience-stricken coward, trembling in every limb, broke down completely, and with a blush of shame acknowledged his wrong and begged forgiveness. Mr. Neidenhofen told him frankly that he harbored no feeling of malice against him, and the two men shook hands in token of reconciliation."

LARGE VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

The Nevada City (Cal.) *Transcript* of Jan. 14 says: "The case of Henry Bennett, who was injured by a collision on the Central Pacific Railroad, Dec. 8, 1874, at Boca, and who commenced suit for $40,000 damages in the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, against the Central Pacific Railroad, was on trial for three days this week—commencing on Monday and concluding Wednesday night about 12 o'clock. The jury returned a verdict for $20,000. Henry Bennett had been a freight conductor on train No. 6 for some time previous, but four days before the accident had been temporarily transferred to a passenger train running east from Truckee. His trips were so arranged that he was allowed to lie over two days at Truckee between trips for sleep and rest. At the conclusion of one of the trips, instead of resting, he obtained leave of absence from the Division Superintendent and made a visit to the Peavine mines, which are located above Reno. On returning to Truckee he got aboard the emigrant train at Reno and went into the bunk occupied by employes in the caboose car and went to sleep. By the negligence of the conductor the train was not switched upon the side-track at Boca soon enough to allow the regular passenger train which was following to pass, and a collision occurred which resulted in the injury complained of by the plaintiff. Suit was commenced for $40,000 damages and the verdict returned, as before stated, was for $20,000. The defense took the ground that the plaintiff was an employe at the time of the accident; that he was riding without pay at the company's expense to Truckee to take his post on the outgoing passenger train as conductor, and was therefore not entitled to recover damages. The prosecution assumed that the plaintiff was off duty at the time, and therefore, although riding free, was entitled to recover damages for injuries received by the carelessness of other employes just the same as a pay-passenger. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, we believe."

GOV. PECK'S LETTER.

Following is the letter of Gov. Peck, announcing that he has decided not to convene the Legislature of Vermont in special session:

John N. Baxter, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: After having considered the subject of a special session of the Legislature in all its aspects, to the best of my judgment, I have come to the conclusion not to make the call for such session. As it would serve no beneficial purpose to attempt to set forth the various considerations which have weighed in my mind for and against convening the Legislature, I deem it sufficient to make known the result. I hope the failure of this proposed means of aiding in the exhibition of the industries and resources of the State at the coming Centennial, such as the credit of the State demands, will not lead to the abandonment of the end sought to be accomplished. Respectfully, and very truly yours,

ASAHEL PECK.

JERICHO, Jan. 17, 1876.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S WATCH.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, of Charlottesville, has Mr. Jefferson's silver watch. Levi Lincoln, Mr. Jefferson's Attorney General, wore it at the dispersion of the Judges at the close of Adams' administration, before Jefferson was sworn into office. Mr. Lincoln appeared in the court-room at midnight, and stated that he was ordered to take possession of the office and papers. "Why, Mr. Jefferson has not yet qualified," exclaimed the astonished Chief Justice. "Mr. Jefferson considers himself in the light of an executor, bound to take charge of the papers of the Government until he is duly qualified," was the reply. "But it is not yet 12 o'clock," said Judge Marshall, taking out his watch. Mr. Lincoln pulled out his, and showing it to him, said, "This is the President's watch, and rules the hour."

AN AZTEC SKULL WITH A GLASS EYE.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Commercial-Times* of Jan. 20, contains this astonishing statement: "Mr. Cliff Thurston exhibited at the *Commercial Times* office this morning a rare curiosity. It was the skull of an Aztec, found lately at Waukesha. The evidence is educed proving, beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt, that the former inhabitants of our western suburb were of the singular race whose labors exist only in Arizona. The most singular thing about the skull was a glass eye which yet remains firm in its socket, going to show that the former inhabitants of Waukesha were cultivated and enlightened people. The attention of Dr. Wight and other savans is called to this singular specimen. Mr. Thurston should present this rare specimen to the Natural History Society."

OFFICES FOR LAWYERS AND CORPORATIONS.

Most of the offices in the new additions to the Equitable Building have been occupied since last May, but a few of the rooms obtained by the alterations in the building have only just been finished. Improvements in and about this building have rendered it even more attractive than it has been heretofore. There are now six elevators, making the lawyers' offices on the upper stories especially comfortable, and the suites now to be rented will doubtless soon be taken. The carpenters, who have had possession of the Law Library, adjoining the Building, are moving out to make way for a committee which has been appointed to arrange for filling the shelves with law books. A restaurant, to be conducted on a large scale, by experienced men, is to occupy the next building (No. 112 Broadway). The persons contemplating this last enterprise have obtained the privilege of cutting an entrance through to the Equitable Building, to secure the patronage of Equitable tenants.

The Safe Deposit Company, Banks, and other corporations on the lower floors add to the prominence of the building, which, from its architectural beauty and modern improvements, has been, since its erection, a noticeable feature in the lower part of the city.—*World.*

We are happy to report that the fire at our factory last evening was far less serious than at first reported. Only one building, fully insured, was destroyed, and this will be at once rebuilt. Meanwhile our business will not be interrupted, and orders will be executed with our accustomed promptness.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22. —*Post.*

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.—*Advertisement.*

Our little Daughter, aged two and a half years, was afflicted with spinal meningitis; could not use her limbs. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA is effecting a cure. Mr. J. C. KETCAM, No. 239 West 14th st. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

This is the best season in the whole year to have your house protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, and it was never more needed.

Use Brummell's
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each box.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat. 50 cents and $1.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, Jan. 21, at No. 111 East 61st st., the residence of his brother-in-law, Adolphus Smedberg, WILLIAM ADAMS, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock.

CAIRNS.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 22, MARY LENA, wife of R. W. Cairns, formerly of Buenos Ayres.

Friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Henry H. Hayden, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 20, LOUISA MCCORMICK, wife of William A. Cummings.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 237 Union st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876, EMMA VAN ANTWERP, widow of the late Silas Demarest, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 324 West 30th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at Nyack, N. Y., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

FRYE.—At Detroit, 21st inst., ELIZABETH C., wife of Addington D. Frye.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, VAN WYCK GRAHAM, of Montclair, N. J.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 1:30 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, L. H. Biglow, No. 1 Rutherford place, corner East 17th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HIGGINS.—At his late residence, No. 95 Lewis st., this City, BERNARD HIGGINS, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

HOMAN.—On Saturday, 22d inst., SUSAN HOMAN, widow of Richard S. Homan, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 43 South Portland av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—On Sunday the 23d January, 1876, at the residence of his uncle James Van Buren, Esq., GEORGE E. JARVIS, aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of the family and of his father-in-law, Walter Chester, are invited to attend the services at No. 141 East 37th st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Erie, Penn.

☞ Detroit and Chicago papers please copy.

KUTTER.—At Berlin, Prussia, on the 21st of January, of pneumonia, GUSTAVUS KUTTER, formerly of New-York, in the 46th year of his age.

MOGER.—On Friday, Jan. 21, DAVID MOGER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Kisco, N. Y., the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876, HELEN MURRAY, daughter of John M. and Sarah O. Mason, aged five months.

McDOUGALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, ALLAN, twin son of Hugh and Emma T. McDougall, aged nine months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of his parents, No. 145 5th st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1:30 o'clock.

MORRILL.—At his late residence, No. 11 East 84th st., Capt. JOSEPH MORRILL, of pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCREADY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 21, FREDERICK McCREADY, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. from Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OSTROM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on the 21st inst., MARIA, wife of A. P. Ostrom, in her 71st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Congress st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PITT.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, JOSEPHINE MITCHELL, wife of William A. Pitt, and daughter of the late Thomas P. Tainter, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, at Morristown, N. J., Tuesday next, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 11 A. M.

REFORD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., JAMES A. REFORD, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 25th, at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M.

SHELLARD.—SARAH SHELLARD.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her late brother, No. 59 Union av., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 24.

SHAW.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at her late residence, No. 225 East 127th st., DEBORAH DEWEY, wife of Capt. L. D. Shaw, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ARCHIBALD EDWIN, son of Archibald and the late Emma E. Taylor, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 40 East 9th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

VAN DEUSEN.—At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 26th of November, 1875, WALTER R. VAN DEUSEN, son of Nicholas Van Deusen, Canaan, Conn., formerly of New-York City.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 22d inst., CHARLOTTE D., daughter of the late Mrs. Charlotte D. Williamson, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Salter, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 174 17th st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WAITE.—On Friday, the 21st inst., DANIEL OLIN WAITE, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Fox, No. 3 East 54th st., on Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

WHITE.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1876, of paralysis, ROBERT WHITE, aged 78 years and 17 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. Carlisle, No. 454 West 51st st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE.

FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE.

An extraordinary Exhibition of PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, the entire collection, belonging to N. D. MORGAN, Esq., Brooklyn, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Paintings are from the easels of some of the greatest European masters.

The Statuary, of exceptionally great value, including the finest and life-time work of the late Hiram Powers,

"PARADISE LOST,"

which is the original, and has never been copied or repeated.

The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, until the time of sale, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes: "I have habitually prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 2 o'clock. Addresses from Dr. Phillips, of India; Mr. Warren Clark, from Japan, and Mr. Pruyn. All interested in missions are invited.

ALL THOSE WHO WERE CONNECTED with the BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL during the term of the late Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER are requested to meet at the office of W. BLAIKIE, No. 206 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 2 P. M., to take appropriate notice of his death.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction from Monday to Friday, 24th to 28th January, the JEWETT COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS, EACH DAY at 3 P. M.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD LAMPS, AND TORCH, for lighting all street lamps. Beware of imitations and infringements. Factory salesroom, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF AN ELIGIBLE PEW IN Grace Church. Address B. T., Box No. 137 Times Office.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, MUTTON, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, &c., No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
FOR JANUARY, 1876.

This number of the Review is devoted to a careful and philosophical history of the country, in certain cardinal interests, during the century 1776-1876, as follows:

ART. 1. RELIGION IN AMERICA, 1776-1876. J. L. DIMAN.
II. POLITICS. W. G. SUMNER.
III. ABSTRACT SCIENCE. SIMON NEWCOMB.
IV. ECONOMIC SCIENCE. C. F. DUNBAR.
V. LAW. G. T. BISPHAM.
VI. EDUCATION. D. C. GILMAN.

$1 50 A NUMBER; $6 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION.

Sold by Booksellers and News-dealers. Sent, post paid, on receipt of the price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended on Saturday, Jan. 22, and for the last day of the week the business transacted was of greater importance than usual, all the sales announced but one being consummated. The following is a report of the proceedings:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 119 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-third street, for $40,100, to Mary E. Earle, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer also sold to the same buyer, a one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 61, situate on Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street, for $14,100. Mr. Harnett also sold, under another Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. J DuBois, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100, located on Lexington avenue, south side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-sixth street, for $22,600, the purchaser being Thompson Deane.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 23.1 by 80, on Park avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of Thirty-sixth street, for $31,700, which property was bought by John J. Macklin for one of the defendants in the suit in question. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, same Referee, a two-story brick house, with lot 37 by 25, on Mercer street, north side, 63 feet south of Houston street, for $9,700, to E. A. Hammond, plaintiff in foreclosure action.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 75, on Jay street, south-west corner of Staple street, for $10,300 to H. S. Pollock, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 97.6, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 360 feet east of Second avenue, for $6,175, to E. C. Nichols, plaintiff.

The legal sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house and lot No. 275 Fourth avenue, south of Twenty-second street, was adjourned to Feb. 12.

The Exchange has been much better attended during the past week than of late, and we think we can note an increasing interest in the auctions. The bidding is more active, and several sales have been made independent of those under legal orders. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 22, amounts to $637,491 as against $262,605, the figures for Jan. 15. The most important sale of the week was that on Wednesday, the 19th, when Messrs. Ludlow & Co. sold in one parcel the two five-story stone-front stores, with plot 50 by 75, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard street, south-west corner of Church street, for $263,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange the following sales are advertised:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 24.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.7 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Thirtieth street. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of plot 98.9 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street; lease dated May 1, 1866. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a building, with lease of plot 98.9 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street; lease dated May 1, 1864. Also, Sheriff's sale, foreclosing a mechanic's lien of the two houses and lots Nos. 418 and 420 West Fifty-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 75 by 42 by 10 by 21 by 65, on East Ninth street, south side, 181.5 feet west of Second avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 62.6 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue, as widened.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 59.6 by 102.8 by 40.6, on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Administrator's sale to close estate of James B. Manley, deceased, of the following unimproved property: two lots together in size, 50.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; four lots together, in size 100.11 by 75, on Seventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 410 feet east of Sixth avenue, and five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 92, on Seventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, and a plot of land, 57.1 by 100.2, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90 by 18.6 by 19 by 83.10, on Third avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three houses and lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Richard S. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Charles S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By James Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hava, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on Sixth street, north side, 300 feet west of Avenue A.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 70.2, on Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street. Also, similar sale, Henry P. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 90 by 20 by 93, No. 506 Pearl street, lease dated May 1, 1869, term twenty-one years, ground rent, $500 per annum.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.4 by 90, No. 221 East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 300 feet west of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, with two two-story brick buildings (front and rear) thereon, West 45th street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 28 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 28.4, No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the property of the New-York Steam Power Company. Also, similar sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side. (No further description of this property is contained in the legal notice.)

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 140.8 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 39 by 113.6, on Centre street, north side, 217.6 feet west of the Boston Road, West Farms, (Twenty-fourth Ward.)

Saturday, Jan. 29.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue, (as widened.) Also, similar sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fletcher street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Park av., e. s., 48.1 ft. n. of 36th st., lot 23.1x80	$31,700
1 two-story brick house and lot, Mercer st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Houston st., lot 37x25	9,700
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 169 Madison av., n. e. corner of 63d st., lot 24.8x100	$40,100
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 36th st., lot 18x100	22,600
1 one-story frame house and lot, Reade st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Church st., lot 25x61	14,100
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
1 four-story brick house and lot, Jay st., s. w. corner of Staple st., lot 16.8x75	$10,300
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 34th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x97.6	6,175

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Division st., s. s., (Lot No. 13 Rutgers' map;) Herman Kursman and wife to Michael Kursman	....
Division st., s. s., Nos. 17 and 17½; Michael Kursman and wife to Herman Kursman	....
Summit av., n. s., 864.3 ft. w. of William's Bridge Road, 200 ft. to Jefferson st., 50x100, ½ part of, 24th Ward; William H. Henry and wife to Albert Vogl	$875
52d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Moses S. Friend to Meyer M. Friend	500
42d st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of 5th av., 30x100.5; Caroline L. Coe and husband to Horace B. Claflin	100,000
Home av., s. w. corner, 138th st., 200 ft. to 137th st. x150, 23d Ward; Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to John C. Friedman	15,270
56th st., s. s., 246 ft. e. of Madison av., 54x100.5; Cornelius O'Reilly and wife to William W. Ladd, Jr.	....
55th st., s. s., 492.6 ft. e. of 9th av.; leasehold; William H. Johnson and others to William Winslow	10,750
4th av., e. s., 56.3 ft. s. of 36th st., 18.6x50; Moses B. McMaclay and wife to Fanny Goodkind	nom.
Same property; William Goodkind and wife to Moses B. Maclay	nom.
53d st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x85; Siegel Bernhard and wife to Albert R. Mathes	13,000
51st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 60x100; Plymouth B. Church to Edmond Connolly	24,500
13th st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 6th av., 42x103.3; Bernard E. McCafferty, Referee, to Melissa C. Taylor	5,000
1st av., w. s., and William's bridge road, 194x121x196x115.7, 24th Ward; Abraham H. Blauvelt to Margaret E. Berrien	1,000
58th st., s. s., 266 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x100.5; Alfred McIntire, Referee, to Isaac Bernheimer and others	28,000
58th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; same to same	28,000
55th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; John Deacon and wife to Anne Fallon	nom.
55th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; William Fallon to John Deacon	nom.
LEASES RECORDED.	
14th st., s. s., 81.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 43.8x106.6, 3 years; John A. Hadden to Geo. C. Flint and others	$7,000
South-west corner 26th st. and 5th av., (Montgomery Buildings,) 7 years; Virginia C. Montgomery to Lorenz Delmonico	35,000
North-west corner Beekman and Pearl sts., 15 years; David H. McAlpin to Isaac R. Sweesy	1,685
South-west corner Prince and Crosby sts., 3 years; Catharine L. Van Rensselaer to Bartholomew Gray	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV. AND 33D ST.

FOR SALE,
THE FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY
BROWN-STONE HOUSE
NO. 169 MADISON AV.,
North-east corner 33d st.
PRICE, $42,500.
POSSESSION MAY 1. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

Offer for sale the following houses:

$12,000—30th st., near Lexington av.
13,500—43d st., near Broadway; brown-stone.
17,000—57th st., near Lexington av.
20,000—49th st., near 6th av.
23,000—53d st., near 6th av.; four-stories.
24,000—22d st., near 6th av., with extension.
25,000—46th st., near 5th av.; in fee.
28,000—45th st., near 5th av.; back building.
32,000—42d st., near 5th av.; 22 feet wide.
33,000—47th st., near 5th av.; in fee.
36,000—Crown of Murray Hill; full size.
42,500—Corner Madison av. and 33d st.
45,000—37th st., near 5th av.; full size.
50,000—37th st., near 5th av.; full size.
47,500—No. 9 West 36th st.; 25 feet.

For further particulars apply at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A.—THESE DESIRABLE LARGE HOUSES AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!!! Fifth av., Nos. 59, 299, 583, 614, 620, 628, 675, and 780, with and without stables. Madison av., Nos. 93, 254, and 678. Also, two elegant extra-large mansions on 36th and 39th sts., near 5th av., Murray Hill, with stables, if desired. N. B.—SOME DECIDED BARGAINS!!! Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or branch office, No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front modern dwelling, No. 355 West 55th st.; first-class neighborhood, and immediate possession. The lot is an Astor lease, at $240 per annum, for about sixteen years and renewals; $13,500 will buy this house, with one-half on bond and mortgage, or all cash. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE FURNITURE WAREhouse and manufactory property, 21st st. and 7th av.; five brick buildings; front and rear; ground 100 x100; price, $90,000; terms easy.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO. 68 BROADWAY.
Special charge of estates taken. Property sold, rented, and appraised.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,
Office No. 45 Astor House.
General management of Real Estate, a specialty.

A COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE for sale in West 33d st.; four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop; every convenience, elegant chandeliers and mirrors; only $24,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED FOR A FINE, Large Newark, (N. J.) Residence.—Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of the Administrators and heirs of James B. Manley, deceased.
15 VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV. BOULEVARD, 119TH, 120TH, AND 122D STS.,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
7th av., 4 lots, north-west corner of 121st st.
7th av., 2 lots, south-east corner of 122d st.
119th st., 2 lots, south side, 410 feet east 6th av.
120th st., 5 lots, north side, 150 feet west 6th av.
122d st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east 7th av.
All assessments paid and lots free from incumbrance.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
COZZENS' HOTEL, NEAR WEST POINT, AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—This well-known hotel property, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson River, with about forty acres of land connected therewith, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, in the City of NEWBURG, on the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., under judgment of foreclosure, by
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee, Goshen, N. Y.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THREE VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV.
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 25,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
Three lots, east side, 25.11 feet north of 121st st. each 25x92 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

AT THE EXCHANGE, NO. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 12 M., by RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer, the first-class brown-stone dwelling, No. 12 East 75th st., cabinet finished throughout, size 25x60x½ the block, chandeliers included. A large portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A.—TO RENT—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on West 25th st., $1,400; three-story high-stoop house on West 28th st., $1,000. Immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

ADJOINING PARK AV., 35TH ST.—ELEgantly located and furnished four-story medium-sized dwelling; rent low; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENANTS, FURnished and unfurnished houses and flats; City and country; to let and for sale. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 107 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let to private family of adults only; rent $45 per month; references required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, store and basement No. 838 Broadway; rear entrance to store. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st., or between 11 and 12 o'clock at No. 35 East 17th st., Union square.

TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST OFFICE—A very large first-floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, worth $5,000 to $10,000 in a healthy location, near the City, in exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Address, with full particulars, D. O. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class, reliable, and trustworthy Servants' Institute, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av. Respectable German and other servants waiting for situations at reduced wages.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 545 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., a number of competent and reliable colored servants, and several good women recently from Virginia, willing to go to the country.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., several Swedish, German, and French girls: all Protestant; female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, for families to get first-class servants for City and country; good cooks and other house-workers, and German help of all kinds. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SWEDISH Bureau can be obtained first-class servants; girls can be placed promptly. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes days' work; washing, ironing, cooking, &c.; can do anything; best City reference. Call for a week at No. 232 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman whom we know and can recommend; would like a place in a private family; is a first-class waitress; get up all kinds of salads; can wait on dinner-parties, and is a thorough chamber-maid; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for M. H.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or care of children; is an excellent sewer; is willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Irish girl, having had but one place two years; family going abroad; best testimonials for capability and honesty; is neat, willing, and of good disposition; this girl free of charge. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, respectable young girl; is a first class chamber-maid and waitress and a good seamstress; willing to do all or either work; neat in her person and obliging; has over two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, AND ASSIST with Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly in either capacity; very best testimonials; neat, tidy, honest, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM the South, as first-class chamber-maid; can also operate on machine and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply at present employer's, No. 59 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or do house-work; good reference. Call at No. 327 East 12th st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to do chamber-work and fine washing or chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 709 6th av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing; good City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 162 West 28th st., Room No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or laundress alone; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; who will do waiting; also, has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and withal a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; can also make butter, can milk, &c.; desires the country; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds meats, soups, game, poultry in every style; boning and larding, made up dishes, fine pastry, all kinds of desserts; first-class bread and biscuit baker; best City reference; large or small establishment. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a neat, reliable servant; good cook and excellent laundress; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and would do plain washing if required; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT young woman, whom we know as a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an experienced laundress; good reference from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for P.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A trustworthy, reliable girl, who understands her business thoroughly; makes good soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a Protestant, well-recommended woman; has ten years' City reference; very good family cook, and a good washer and ironer; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in a superior style; also makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to a boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS good, plain cook; is willing to assist with plain washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 159 West 33d st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City references. Call at 161 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; is capable in the above capacity; can furnish satisfactory references; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY TWO CANADIAN girls, with good references, together or separately; one as good cook and laundress, the other an excellent second girl or nurse; City or country; Protestants. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a French family; understands Jewish cooking; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., first floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant cook; can cook meats, soups, games; boning, and larding; also pastries; best reference; two years at last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; makes good bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as cook; can wash and iron; in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN, FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City references. Apply No. 1,233 Broadway. French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is an excellent cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; two years and nine months' reference from her last place. Address P. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD family cook and excellent baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address M. D., Box 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR two colored girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; can both be highly recommended. Apply for three days at No. 64 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class cook. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references, &c. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers by the day or week; is a good cutter, fitter, and trimmer. Address Miss Lyon, No. 327 East 3d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, who is a thorough housekeeper; can take entire charge of a household; is a good market woman and understands cooking in every branch; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper in a gentleman's residence, or public institution, or first-class hotel; no triflers wanted; good reference. Call or address Mrs. L. J. D., City Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; would like a place in City or country; is a plain cook and a good laundress; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNGGER MAN GIRL of 22, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 1,073 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR general house-work; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Can see the lady at No. 65 West 33d st., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH dress-maker and hair-dresser; will be disengaged after Thursday, 27th; good City reference; highly recommended by present employer. Address E. D., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID, speaking French and English; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class French hair-dresser and seamstress; in hotel or private family; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman, with excellent references, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid. Can be seen until suited at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; highly recommended; first-class laundress; French fluting, plaiting, puffing, polishing, gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery in elegant style; obliging, neat, tidy, and desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; good shirt ironer, and can do fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 59th st., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman as laundress; can do fluting, puffing, and all kinds of laces; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has two years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., beween 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; puffing, fluting, &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as nurse to grown children and do sewing; operates on several machines; or would do chamber-work and sewing; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl as nurse for grown children; would assist to do light house-work; prefers a good home to high wages; she is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse or grown children; is willing to do the chamber-work; is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMan as infant's nurse or attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; is trustworthy, and can bring up a baby with a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse, who will take the full charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to attend an invalid lady; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 500 West 35th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; 18 months' city reference. Call for two days, at No. 242 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN with fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to nurse at her own residence; the best reference. Call at No. 326 East 30th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN GIRL as nurse and sewer, or chamber-maid; would make herself useful; has references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take care of children or to assist in house-work or chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; the best of City references, and lady to be seen. Apply No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman to go out wet nursing. Call or address Mrs. Ryan, No. 555 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND girl as nurse; can bring up a babe from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as nurse and seamstress by hand; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; three years' City reference. Call at No. 329 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER FRENCH NURSE, who has been with her two years and a half. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN A BABY to wet-nurse at her own residence. Call for three days at No. 416 East 23d st., top floor, front.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; would like to get work by the week or month; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing; trims in the latest style; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who understands dress and family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help as lady's-maid and make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 334 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PERSON WHO speaks English and French; understands dress-making, and is a good seamstress; is useful and obliging; has been lady's maid. Address P., No. 200 East 37th st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; WILL go out to work for $1 per day; all kinds of family sewing, cleaning, and repairing gentlemen's and boy's clothing. Call on or address, all week, Seamstress, No. 603 8th av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; will take care of children; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, or would go as laundress; best reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as seamstress or chamber-maid; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines; good references; willing to go in the country. Address C. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infant's outfits, a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, DESIRABLE, YOUNG woman; very best four years' City reference; understands care of silver, getting up salads thoroughly; understands her business; would take chamber-work and waiting. Call at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is competent to fill a man's place; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Address Waitress, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, in a private family, as waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 936 Broadway, in the florist store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl willing to work for moderate wages; is very neat and industrious. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 13th st., first floor, front room.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl as waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WASHing and ironing, dresses, and children's clothes in neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; most respectable City reference for honesty, &c. Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., near 3d av., second floor, rear.

WASHING.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WOULD like some ladies' or families' washing to do at home; thoroughly understands the business; fluting done; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 143 West 27th st., rear house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some ladies' or gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; at seventy-five cents a dozen. Call at No. 351 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some private family washing in her own house, or go out by the day. Address No. 239 West 33d st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take a small family's washing by week or month, or would take in gentlemen's washing; best of reference. Call at 132 West 19th st., one flight stairs, back.

WASHING.—A CAREFUL WOMAN SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at reasonable prices; open air drying; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS WANTS family washing; 75 cents a dozen; puffing, fluting, &c. No. 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING SOLICited by a respectable woman; best City reference. Apply at No. 903 1st av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICits families and gent's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting; good references. Apply at No. 347 East 23d st., in the store.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week in private families or hotel; all kinds of fluting; good reference if required. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., one flight, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's or families' washing. Fluting by hand or machine. Address, for three days, Mrs. Amontine, No. 151 West 24th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A PARTY TO DO WASHING AT home; ladies' and gentlemen's washing done up with neatness and care. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

WASHER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do washing; is a good laundress; best reference. Call at No. 502 1st av., second floor, front.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES-LADY.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to attend a store; has some experience. Call or address M. M. Roach, No. 52 Suffolk st.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Reliable Institute, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av.

All kinds of male help waiting for situations; private families, hotels, farm owners, &c.

Please take particular notice of this address.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A highly respectable German coachman and gardener, who has the very best of references; moderate wages; is of very kind disposition, and of very polite habits, and knows how to keep in his place as servant. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady, reliable man; a long experience; first-class City reference from his late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; IS A thorough, competent man in every respect, as his last employer can be seen; only those wishing a first-class man need apply. Address C. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; no objections to City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Apply at Mr. Stilen's for P. K., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best references. Call or address No. 50 4th av., in saddlery store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, in City or country; is capable and sober; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address G. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address S. D., No. 6 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, EITHER City or country; has the best of City reference. Call on or address T. L., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

ENGINEER.—BY AN ENGINEER; HAS THE BEST of references, also a City license; or would take a situation as general machinist in a factory, or would put up machinery; no objections to go from the City. Address Engineer, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the care and management of stock; has had twenty years' experience; best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance,) eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references. Call on or address L. C., at seed store No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d st. and 5th av.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTable man as groom and footman; can wait on table if required; best reference. Call at 161 West 43th st.

JANITOR.—BY A COLORED MAN AS JANITOR; seven years' City reference from his employer. Address, for one week, No. 121 West 52d st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do gardening and farm-work, care horses, drive, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; makes butter, does house-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH couple; no children; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class laundress; speak German and English; best of reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call, two days, at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places for integrity and capability; no objection to go in the country. Address O. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; has excellent City reference; is a first-class servant. Address Henry Williams, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO HAS long experience as butler and footman in Europe, and first-class waiter in America; will be found competent, willing, and obliging; good reference. Address for two days C. W. J., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH waiter, with good references, and very good appearance; is sober, honest, and of cleanly habits. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; IS A Protestant; the very best references for capability and general good conduct. Address J. D., Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter; is willing and not afraid to work; City references. Address W. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as first-class waiter; has good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 302, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By man and wife in a private family; first-class recommendations. Address C. S., No. 1,486 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, as first-class waiter in a private family; much experience. Address M. A., No. 163 West 31st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SHORT DISTANCE OUT of the City, a Protestant German infant's nurse, with good references; also, a Protestant laundress. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR IN AN ALE BREWERY; must be perfectly familiar with the business and able to give first-class recommendations. Apply to BEADLESTON, PRICE & WOERZ, No. 291 West 10th st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTS, for a popular first-class publication; largest commission paid; reference required. No. 37 Park row, room No. 3. J. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, German or Swede preferred. Call at No. 117 West 45th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SWEDISH, OR GERMAN cook. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 37 West 19th st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO solicit advertising for a first-class publication. Call at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 3. J. W. PROCTOR.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF FAMILIES TO OUR

Linen and House-keeping Department.

We are offering the entire stock, previous to our SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, at greatly reduced prices.

TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,

SHEETING, AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS, SHIRTING LINENS, SOFT FINISH.

A large lot of TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes, having no napkins to match, will be cleared out at very great bargains.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. STORER and FRANKLIN T. HUNTOON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George S. Storer and Franklin T. Huntoon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George S. Storer, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BEHRISH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernhard Behrish, of the City and County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John J. Ferdon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SALMON ROSE and EMANUEL S. ROSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. WILSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David C. Wilson, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the first day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876.

ja10-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON A. WOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Simon A. Wolf in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirty-first day of January, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.

ja10-law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MALLORY and EDWIN L. BUTTERFIELD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Mallory and Edwin L. Butterfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 21st day of January A. D. 1876.

J. C. BEACH,
No. 30 Vesey street, New-York City, Assignee.

ja24-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by this court, on the 20th day of January, 1876, for the purposes named in section No. 5,092 of the Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy," and the several acts amendatory thereof.

AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC W. PARMENTER, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the first day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ja10-law3w* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE, surviving partner of the late firm of WM. P. KITTREDGE & CO., composed of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE and EDWARD G. WHEELOCK, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
ja10-law3wM* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,232.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HERVEY C. CALKIN and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of "H. C. Calkin," of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.

JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OSCAR C. FERRIS, as Executor, Catharine A. Ferris and Aline Ferris, as Executrices of the last will and testament of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MOLLER, Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, William W. Spence, James G. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., Jules Sauvrac, and Joseph H. Godwin, as Assignee of William Moller and others for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Elizabeth J. Moller: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number twenty-four Park place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 24 Park Place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of November, 1875.

ja10-law6wM* G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.

G. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
R. L. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA......WED., Feb. 9
CHINA......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA......WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA......Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN......Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA......Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA......Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO......Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre......Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols......Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA......Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mar. goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA......Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL......Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS......Feb. 2.
ANDES......Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. Crowell, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON......MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC......Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ......MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 18, East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......$20
First-class passage to Jacksonville......23
First-class passage to Augusta......20

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO. or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS......TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY......THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO......Jan. 29 | OTHELLO......Feb. 26
COLOMBO......Feb. 12 | HINDOO......March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND......THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA......SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA......WEDNESDAY......JAN. 26
CITY OF ATLANTA......SATURDAY......JAN. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA......Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU......Sat., Feb. 12
ODER......Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER......Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin......$100 gold
Second cabin......60 gold
Steerage......30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

A plan of reorganization has been prepared, and is now in hands of counsel for revision, under which plan it is hoped all conflicting interests can be harmonized and expensive litigation be prevented.

Bondholders are respectfully asked to withhold their assent until they have an opportunity to compare the different plans.

Copies will be sent as soon as printed on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York, Chairman of committee appointed at meeting of Dec. 28.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.
Post Office Box No. 3,617.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CANNELTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of William Bensen, No. 5 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD M. LEA, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

Mourning Stock.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THESE GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK CASHMERE

at 75c., 90c., $1; former prices, 90c., $1 10, $1 25.

MERINOS—$1, $1 25, $1 50; former prices, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

HENRIETTA CLOTH—$1 25, $1 50 to $2 50; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $3.

DRAP D'ALMA—$1 25, $1 50, $2; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES at prices very greatly reduced.

EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., and $1; former price, 60c., 70c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.

COBORGS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BARATHEA, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND BRILLIANTINES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of McDOUGALL & GARDNER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be continued and all outstanding accounts settled by JOHN W. McDOUGALL, at the old place of business, Nos. 109 and 111 West 24th st.
MATTHEW McDOUGALL.
HUGH GARDNER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Monday, Jan. 17, next. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WESTERN UNION BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 22, and remain closed until the morning of Feb. 2. JAMES D. REID, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive. R. BUCK, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)......$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876......321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION, J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Jan 21, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK, JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE, HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG, CHARLES D. BAILEY,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, HARMON WAGNER,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT, MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK, LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN Q. ADAMS, JAMES BUCHAN,
R. HAMILTON.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day HENRY P. DE GRAAF was unanimously re-elected President.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

1776. PHILADELPHIA—CENTENNIAL. 1876.

Wanted to lease, or a partner preferred—large hotel and restaurant at Fairmount Park, opposite Lincoln Monument; building 200 feet front; accommodations for 500 persons or a regiment of militia; the hotel is situated on high ground, and within a few blocks of the Centennial Buildings; all excursion trains from Eastern Pennsylvania and the Union Line City Passenger Railway stop in front of building. Address AUG. REIMER, No. 818 North 16th st., Philadelphia.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE ON A CAPITAL of $6, on a patent article that every family uses. Send ten cents for sample and full particulars to JACKSON & CO., No. 755 State st., Chicago, Ill.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM. No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., LONSDALE and MASONVILLE SHIRTINGS at 10c. per yard, and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT CASE PRICES.

Also, a complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Huck, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week.
Money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, and Cassimeres from auction, for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS contributed in aid of the fund by the members:

Armstrong, D. M.
Barrow, J. D.
Beard, W. H.
Blauvelt, C. F.
Boughton, G. H.
Bricher, A. T.
Bristol, J. B.
Brown, J. G.
Carlin, J.
Carter, D. M.
Casilear, J. W.
Colyer, V.
Cranch, C. P.
Cropsey, J. F.
Darley, F. O. C.
De Haas, M. F. H.
Falconer, J. M.
Fitch, J. L.
Fuechsel, H.
Gay, E.
Gifford, R. S.
Gifford, S. R.
Greatorex, Mrs. E.
Griswold, C. C.
Guy, S. J.
Hennessey, W. J.
Hicks, T.
Howland, A. C.
Hubbard, R. W.
Huntington, D.
Johnson, David.
Johnson, E.
Jones, A.
Lang, Louis.
Lambdin, G. C.
Lawrie, Alex.
Loop, H. A.
Martin, Homer.
Miller, Chas. H.
Morgan, Wm.
Muller, C.
Nicoll, J. C.
Parsons, C.
Parton, A.
Parton, E.
Pope, John.
Richards, T. A.
Robbins, H. W., Jr.
Ryder, Platt P.
Scott, Julian.
Silva, F. A.
Sonntag, W. L.
Story, Geo. H.
Tait, A. F.
Weir, J. F.
Whittredge, W.
Williamson, J.
Wyant, A. H.
Yewell, G. H.

now on exhibition, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 23d st. and Madison square, and will remain there until the evening of sale, when they will be removed to Association Hall, 23d st. and Fourth av., *the large hall having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Artists' Fund by the President of the Young Men's Christian Association.*

Seats will be reserved for ladies. Parties unable to attend may confide their orders to the Board of Control or to ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

The sale will take place at 8 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, HENRY H. CROCKER, assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of that day, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following notes, drafts, acceptances, and book accounts:

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 13th July, 1874, payable one day after its date to Theodore Ross, and indorsed by said Ross......$75 00

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated June 4, 1873, payable one day after date to Theodore Ross, or order, and indorsed by said Ross, $400, less $41, paid......359 00

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated March 4, 1874, to Theodore Ross, payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross......250 00

Also, note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 6th May, 1874, to David F. Brooker, payable one month after date, and endorsed by D. F. Brooker, and paid by Theodore Ross......100 00

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated August 4, 1873, to Theodore Ross, or order, and payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross......650 00

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated May 25, 1874, to Frank Otard, payable sixty days after its date, and indorsed and paid by Theodore Ross......400 00

Sight draft by Ross & Smith upon James C. Stevenson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, accepted by said Stevenson, dated July 2, 1874......101 59

Draft by Barnet, Micon & Co. on B. H. Micon, President, accepted by Benjamin H. Micon, President Tallassee Manufacturing Company, dated December 11, payable ninety days after date......325 00

Draft by Ross & Smith, dated New-York, June 26, 1873, on M. Moore, Vandille, Virginia, payable sixty days after date, accepted by said Moore, and paid by Ross & Smith......170 75

Note by J. J. Sharp & Co., of Sharpsburgh, North Carolina, to Ross & Smith, dated April 20, 1874, payable one day after date......363 50

Book account against estate of John Ross, Nyack, New-York......264 15

Book account against Evans & Ragland, La Grange, Georgia......388 08

Book account against Pierre Bacot & Co., Winnsboro, South Carolina......238 56

Book account against Arnold & Colley, Washington, Georgia......282 69

The sale above-mentioned will be made, and this notice is given under and in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made and entered on the 31st day of December, 1875. HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Theodore Ross & L. Jaquelin Smith, No. 88 Beaver st. New-York City.

SALE OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL ITS FRANCHISE AND LANDS.

United States Circuit Court.—District of Indiana.—JONATHAN K. GAPIN vs. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Court made in the above entitled cause at the November Term, 1875, we Samuel B. Gookins, Special Master in Chancery, and Thomas Dowling, Resident Trustee, will offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, the Wabash and Erie Canal, with all its appurtenances and franchise, and also the lands and lots, now vested in the defendants, as directed by the said decree.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said canal and lands will be sold on the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder to be paid within one year from that time, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and with approved security; all sales subject to approval by the Court. A detailed description of the property to be sold may be had upon application, either personally or by mail, to Charles Butler, Esquire, No. 12 Wall street, in the City of New-York, or to

S. B. GOOKINS, Special Master in Chancery.
THOMAS DOWLING, Resident Trustee.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 13, 1876. ja24-1aw5wM

A. B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK KROETER, bankrupt, and in the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given of the sale, by the undersigned, at No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York City, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1876, by A. B. Waldron, auctioneer, of the tools, stock, and machinery of said bankrupts, neither of them now being at said place, and containing bird cages, finished and unfinished; bird's food, nests, and medicine, tin-plates and wire, together with a lot of tools, machinery, and fixtures, belting, presses and caloric engine. These articles can now be seen at said place at any day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and a complete catalogue will be ready at the sale. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
Per THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, 120 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DO YOU WANT YOUR WATCH, CLOCK, or jewelry repaired in the best manner? Go to GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. He has three first-class watchmakers and five of the best jewelry, fan, and opera-glass repairers in the City. Don't forget the number—1,190.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and seal sacques bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMOdations, with or without board, in a beautiful corner house on 5th av., Murray Hill; references exchanged. Address K. K. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.) —Upper front room, medium size, suitable for one or two gentlemen; large windows, high ceiling; with fire; well furnished; location, house, and table first class; reduced prices.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom, second floor, with superior table, (French cooking,) to rent to a responsible gentleman in a select, strictly private family, near 34th st. and 5th av. Address Box No. 1,830 Post Office.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON second floor; two large very nicely furnished rooms on fourth floor; running water; dining-room on parlor floor.

NO CHARGE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-class boarding accommodations will save time and trouble by calling at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized rooms, fourth floor, with first-class board; also table board at reasonable prices.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.: beautiful location; handsome square rooms; also, reception and hall rooms, with board; prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE OR two double rooms, with all conveniences and first-class board, at $7 to $10 per week. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN ELEGANTly furnished suite of rooms to rent on parlor floor, with or without private table; also other rooms; references.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE WELL-FURnished room, second floor; private bath, ample wardrobes; excellent board; terms very moderate; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms on second floor, with first-class board; rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; references; one or two table-boarders accommodated.

NO. 201 WEST 43D ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST from Broadway; new and handsomely furnished rooms, en suit or singly, with full or partial first-class board; modern improvements; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts., spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET WITH board, a large parlor, also one or two rooms on second floor; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—One suite of rooms on parlor floor with board; private table if desired.

BOARD.—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, also two small rooms, may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with good table, at moderate terms; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

MRS. ROBERTS, NO. 283 4TH AV., HAS AN entire floor, three rooms deep, to dispose of from 1st of February; private table, or otherwise.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable prices.

WITH BOARD, ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms; fine basement, with or without board. No. 119 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with thoroughly first-class appointments; private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor floor, private bath, &c., with or without private table; liberal terms.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE DESIRABLE room, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, with board, at No. 99 Clinton place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and his wife, for five days in the week, from Tuesday till Saturday and from Feb. 8 till June 30; must be a good location. Address, stating terms, W. J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURNISHED room, without board, between 10th and 20th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., ZENO, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will sell until the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Walking and DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES,

including

SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK-SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We would ESPECIALLY DIRECT ATTENTION TO our LADIES' $3, $4, and $5 BUTTONED WALKING and DRESS BOOTS, WHICH SURPASS in ELEGANCE and DURABILITY ANY BEFORE SOLD in this CITY at the PRICE.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

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CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, prepares pupils practically for business in three months; privately, $75; evening class, ten lessons, $5.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

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GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.

. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. *.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in Grand Italian Opera in America THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., in BELLINI'S celebrated opera of NORMA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

Miss BEAUMONT......as......ADALGISA
Signor BACCEI......as......POLLIO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. REINA......as......OROVESO
(His first appearance in New-York.)

Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, NORMA. FRIDAY, Jan. 28, Mlle. THERESA TITIENS as LUCREZIA BORGIA.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at No. 152 Broadway.

Positively no free list with exception of the press.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.

The Assassination of the Archbishop.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER......Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART......Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Acknowledged Model Varieties of America; unequivocal increasing brilliant success; olio of sixty artists; pot pourri elegante. Naughty Duchess; Hussar Polonaise; La Minuet; The Omnibus; Living Statues; Mulligar Gossoon; Mlle. Lulu and St. Maur; John LeClair; Andy Collum; Arnold Brothers; Ben Dodge; Bonnie Runnels.

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THIS DAY.

Evening at 8.
O. D. BYRON,
in DONALD McKAY.
Introducing
ROBERT MYERS.
FULL BRASS BAND.

Matinee at 2.
ADMISSION 25c.
BELLE HOWITT,
A. H. SHELDON,
in WHITTINGTON
AND HIS CAT.

DR. JOHN LORD,

In ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, Jan. 24, on LEO THE GREAT.

Theocratic Aspirations of the Popes.

Tickets for the remaining twenty-one lectures, $10, with reserved seats. Single lecture, $1 and 75 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 160 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

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CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

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WHICH IS FULL IN ASSORTMENT OF QUALITIES AND SHADES AT

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PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS REDUCED FROM

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$1 75 TO $1 50. FROM $1 50 TO 1 25.

A CASE OF TWENTY-TWO INCH, EXTRA VALUE, AT $1 50.

VERY HEAVY AND HANDSOME BLACK SILKS AT $2, $2 25, AND $2 50, THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

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We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from* 12 *to* 36 *months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK,
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR K. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE,
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK......Proprietor
A. M. PALMER......Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Auguste Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FIFTH WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT THURSDAY.

Special Matinee, when the entire dramatic profession of this City and Brooklyn will be the guests of the ladies and gentlemen in the cast of the play and the management of the theatre. Sale of seats now begun.

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Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY, produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

. The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL

of the YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. B. M. BANKS, Hon. H. C. VAN VORST,
Mrs. ELIJAH STITES, Dr. WARREN FREEMAN,
Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH, Mr. L. HAZELTINE,
Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE, Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

Tickets and boxes can be had of D. G. Stites, No. 13 Maiden lane; F. P. Casseinzer, No. 20 East 23d st.; R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., No. 176 Water st.

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"Oh Hush Thee, My Baby," Macirone, 50 cents; "Evening Song," romanza for the piano, Kleber, 40 cents; "Lord, Whom Winds and Waves Obey," Millard, 50 cents; "Time May Steal the Roses, Darling," Blake, 40 cents; "Fourth Co. Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents; "Sweet Little Spot on the Hill," Burk, 40 cents; "White Rose" Waltzes, Bernstein, 75 cents; "How Sweet the Answer Echo Makes," quartette, Howson, 25 cents; "Apollo Lanciers," Kesswetter, 35 cents; a new book for Sunday-schools and homes, "Sunny Side," by Wendte and Perkins, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY! THE CREAM OF WIT, HUMOR, AND FUN! By the original Mrs. JARLEY, (of St. Peter's Hall,) AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the box-office on Tuesday.

THE CHARITY BALL

OF 1876, TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

BURBANK,

IN READINGS AND RECITATIONS, COOPER UNION, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 8 o'clock. Tickets 15 and 25 cents, at POND'S, No. 39 Union square; BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th av., and Book Store, 98 3d av.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION,

E Company, TO-NIGHT.

A few choice boxes at THOMAS MILLER'S, NO. 1,125 BROADWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

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BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.

THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.

Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

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JOHN F. POOLE......Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FREE EXHIBITION OF A LARGE ORGAN for Trinity Church, Williamsport, Penn., at Henry Erben & Co.'s factory, No. 239 East 23d st., near 2d av., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

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BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF

REAL LACES IN

POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,

comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.,

Novelties in Made-Up Lace Goods,

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A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.

125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.

Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.

A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

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Madison av., corner 53d st.

LECTURES, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS, By the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.

3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.

Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.

Admission to the course of lectures, 75 cents; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, the new "Capote," latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

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Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

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FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

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Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads.

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CHRIST AND THE PUBLICANS.

SERMON BY REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Parish, preached yesterday morning at Trinity Church. He took as his text the first verse of the fifteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke: "Then drew near unto Him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." The preacher said that in every community there would be found persons who formed a proscribed class; perhaps they might be merely mistrusted, perhaps despised—they might have been born into this condition or might have sunk into it, but they were watched as dangerous or thrust aside as useless by the rest of the community; and, however it might be, they were under a ban. Such were these publicans and sinners who, on one occasion drew near unto Christ. For various reasons men had agreed to cast them out. The sinner's reputation was sufficiently denoted by the name. The publican was held in greater abhorrence; as the collector of those taxes and imposts, which to the people of Judea were the badge of servitude to a foreign power, they were held in detestation. On this occasion they found among them one who had a friendly, a kind word to speak unto them, and they drew near unto Him to hear what He would say. There was a general movement or commotion among these people, and they were drawn as by a common impulse or attraction toward this power. What had He done to draw such persons toward Himself? In searching for an answer to this question we instantly observed a remarkable fact. Their approach to Him awakened at once a murmuring among the Scribes and Pharisees. Probably it seemed to them that to go to Him was to leave them. At least it appeared that they had found in Christ something not found by them in the Scribes or Pharisees. Who then were they? What did they represent? What had the Scribes and Pharisees and what the publicans and sinners? and what had Christ to show more than they had? The Scribe was the interpreter of the old law. The Pharisee pretended to be its result—to illustrate within himself its observance and perfect development. The latter regarded himself as a finer specimen of the power of the law or the system of the law than the Scribe—as the flower and the fruit of that system. Let us take a really learned Scribe and an average Pharisee, and see where they differ; a man, on the one side, profoundly versed in his specialty, and on the other, a man who "gave tithes of all he possessed, and was not like as other men were." The Scribe was a teacher of the law, and held up to his view a picture of the law's righteousness—clear, lovely, perfect. It mattered not what he did, he was merely an instructor or interpreter. But this we might disregard. Even if they had not taught the law in all sincerity, they could not but hold it up as an unsullied mirror. The preacher once knew a man who was wan and wasted by disease, and he asked for a mirror. When he looked in it he was frightened, appalled at the appearance of his own features. Even so must it have been with the Scribes and Pharisees when they beheld themselves in the mirror of God's spotless law. The Scribe showed us what we ought to be, and there he left us. These proscribed persons were not worse than most other persons; yet the Scribe could do nothing for them. It could not be otherwise. He was a teacher of the old system. It was passing away; its course was ended, its power broken, its vitality was drying up at the roots. The teacher was not greater than his science. He, too, must fall, because Christ had broken his power and was come to earth. And now let us look at the Pharisee, and what did we see? Upon the whole a more discouraging sight than the other. He was one who was born and brought up under the law, and had gone about to establish his own righteousness. He had misunderstood God, and therefore misrepresented Him. He was not an instance of what the law could do, because he had perverted it through ignorance, self-esteem, and inattention. The result was a mere compliance with the law and its precept, and non-compliance with its intent and spirit. Even the publicans and sinners went nearer to God in that hour than these self-satisfied, deluded and hypocritical souls; and thus the people under the ban stood apart, and there was no hope for them and no help for them. No sympathy attracted their response. They waited until Christ called them, and then they arose and went unto Him. It seemed at first strange to them, for they had not been taught that Christ came to them not to destroy but to fulfill the law. For it was written of the law that it was a light unto the feet and a lamp to the path. The law was a heritage of the heart. Thus our Lord was doing the work of the Scribe, about which they had been busy for hundreds of years without any good result. He was the fulfiller of the law, the just one, the holy one before God and man. And so the people, the despised ones, drew near unto Him. What was the reason of this change? It was because He was gentle to them and kind. These people were despised. The despised ones remembered better days; their hearts looked for sympathy and kindness. That was the reason why they went to Him. He came to them Himself to prove that there was such a thing as agreement between doctrine and practice. He proposed to them something intelligible and possible. It strengthened within their poor hearts the hope which words had brought to their ears. They wished for better things, where true joys were to be found, hopes which were, perhaps, transient feelings, but which might live and be carried out, and they felt that one such chance was given to them in Christ. He came to tell them of love and mercy and hope and compassion, and He brought to them the message of sympathy and love between God and man. Before that time they had heard of nothing but the terrors of the law and of heaven thundering in wrath against the sin of man. They had heard none of the gentle messages of love. Least of all had they learned that there could be joy above over the return of sinners to their Father's home. All these things they were longing to hear, and from Christ they heard them at last. And this was what we all wanted and should all want until the end of our lives; and from every other system man would always turn away. They could not hold men long. To do the best we could, to love God and our neighbor as ourselves, to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world—that was the beginning and the end. Here the law and the Gospel met. On the one side was the fullness of the spiritual precept; on the other was the spirit and fullness of Christ whereby we lived and obeyed.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

SERMON BY REV. C. C. TIFFANY AT THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

At the Church of the Atonement, Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, yesterday morning, the Rector, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, preached from the following text:

"Who art Thou, Lord?" "What wilt Thou have me to do?"—Acts, ix., 5-6.

These two questions, asked by Saul at the time of his conversion to Christ, indicate the nature of that crisis in his history and throw light upon the nature of conversion in general. They illustrate what St. Paul meant when he afterward described his conversion by saying: "When it pleased God to reveal his Son in me." It was both a revelation of Christ to him and through him, and the same may be said of the example of the saint in the present day; for, humanly speaking, we should never have heard of the Gospel but for his labor. The Apostle, in saying what he did, spoke from inner conviction. If ever a man's mouth spoke out of obedience to the heart, it was his. His whole life was the result of conviction and loyalty. Out of his intense personal love for Christ, the result of his conviction and loyalty, came his work, and out of his work the conversion of the Gentile nations. Lord Lyttleton said: "The conversion and apostleship of St. Paul alone, duly considered, is of itself a demonstration sufficient to prove Christianity a divine revelation." It is, indeed, a most marvelous event in the history of mankind. For St. Paul was the instrument whereby the early Christianity was taken out of the swaddling clothes of the first surroundings, and sent with all the strength of a stalwart manhood to the furthermost parts of the earth. His conversion shows the immense spiritual power that resides in the person of Christ, in that the persecutor became the devoted follower. The noble fruits which the conversion bore show that it was something higher than a mere momentary fit of zeal which animated him. Indeed, how can we explain this complete change, involving the disruption of all earlier ties, the abandonment of all material advantages—the exchange of place, preferment, honor among his people, for penury, persecution, and unending labor? How can we explain the change from hate to love, from cruelty to gentleness, from breathing out threatenings and slaughter against his enemies, to "I could wish myself accursed for my brethren, my companions' sake"—unless we view in it the molding power of the Spirit of Righteousness, unless we revere in it the re-creative power of His spirit, unless we see in it the result of the mighty power of God, who brought him out of darkness into His marvelous light.

The conversion of St. Paul had in its method special and singular features. Some have tried to identify them with the convincing power of the truth; but they pass with the special occasion for them. The light from heaven, the vision, and the fall—these are transient. We are not to expect them. Their presence or their absence is no criterion of the result. The permanent features of the great event lie in their moral and spiritual effects. These are eternal. In St. Paul's case the method was both gradual and sudden. The truth had been sinking into his heart, though he did not recognize it as truth. But he had been a thoughtful observer, though a hearty hater of the Christian religion. He was, for so young a man, high in place among the Jews. From the fact that he had been engaged in searching Christian households and imprisoning the inmates, and that, as he himself relates, when they were put to death he gave his vote against them, it is probable that he was a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin, before whom all such cases came. He had studied the question, being learned in Judaism, he had looked on the actual life of Christians about him. When Stephen was stoned he stood by applauding other young men who hurled stones against the heart of the faithful martyr. The appeal of Stephen in his speech, the prayer of Stephen as he lay before his murderers, the face as of the face of an angel which he turned on his persecutors—all these wrought in his soul. For a time they wrought but opposition, and drove him to still greater violence against the unfortunate Christians. He went to Damascus to procure additional facilities for his work of persecution; but the death pang of Stephen was destined to be the birth throe of St. Paul. The light from heaven, the voice of God, the supernatural phenomena arrested him in his course, and showed him instantaneously, as it were, the folly of his past conduct. The conviction was too clear to be resisted, and once accepted, action at once followed. "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do," was his cry. He was not, however, to be gratified by immediate action; his new-born loyalty was to be tested by a period of seclusion. He was not only to submit to his Lord in the majesty of Heaven, but to his humble and obscure servant on earth and to receive healing and enrollment among the numbers of the persecuted church at the hands of one he had come to imprison and condemn. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. Henceforth for him to live was Christ. All things were as nothing to him that he might win Him, and share the fellowship of His sufferings and know the power of His resurrection. He was converted—turned about. His nature remained, but transformed. Surely it was a mighty power which wrought the change. Both the long course of training and experience, and the sudden stroke of illumination were of God. Some have gathered from the circumstances of this history that all conversions must be sudden; but it was not so in the cases of St. John, St. Peter, and St. James. These were charmed to Christ by gentler methods, and under the influence of constant contact were formed into His disciples.

The varying experiences of men, however, should not bewilder us. It was no matter whether men like Bunyan came to the light through thick darkness, and, after yielding to evil and fearful struggles of the soul, find rest and peace in Christ; or whether, like Baxter, they are never conscious of a time from childhood up when they did not love God and rejoice in their Saviour. It is whether they reach Christ, which is the test question. The *Pilgrims' Progress* and the *Saints' Rest*, products of such widely differing experiences, are equally indicative of Christ in character. We are not to distrust either the sudden change or the slowly maturing hope if they each come out of this answer to the soul's query, "Who art Thou, Lord?" if they each issue in the form of a practical life, "What wilt Thou have me to do?" Our chief lesson from St. Paul's experience is the knowledge that true conversion is the practical acknowledgment of the lordship of Christ over our souls, which issues in the practical endeavor to do His will in our own lives. Conversion is the bringing of the convert under the mastership of Christ. It is the heart coming unto Him for the rest He gives. It is taking His yoke upon us that we may learn of Him. It is a personal act, the yielding up of the central principle of our life to him—to forgive, to guide, to love us. Conversion is also the recognition that in Him we gain part of the divine grace and the help we require. No matter how this knowledge comes, whether by sudden illumination from His word or the dawning of the light through the mists of doubt which clear until we find the true light shining; but every soul which brings itself to Christ for His blessing, which seeks to know Him as none other can know Him, and which is ready to work for Him—that is a converted soul.

MAN'S POSSESSIONS AFTER DEATH.

SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SOULS.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached yesterday morning at his church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, a sermon from the text Matthew, vi.:20-21. "But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." He spoke substantially as follows:

A great German scholar at Berlin once told me that he had derived far more of consolation and of inspiration and impulse from what he had heard at funerals than from all other religious occasions. And, indeed, when we see before us the motionless, irresponsive form of one who, a little while before, had been busy at our side interested in all worldly concerns, buying and selling, investing and speculating, and then see him in this other aspect, with every aim closed, indifferent to all issues, unmoved by all that he possessed, careless whether begger or millionaire, his wealth, if he possessed any, gone beyond his reach, we cannot but be struck with the vanity of human wishes. Looking down upon the dead, we ask ourselves, what did it all matter, success or no success, if all is to end thus and here. Can it be possible that what all admit to be success can be the real issue of a man's life? Ah, if we have mental courage we can place ourselves in the position of the dead man. We can in thought see ourselves dead, stretched silently upon the bier, the unmoved face wet with the tears of friends and relatives, who in sorrow form a circle around the room where it, that was once us, lies. And we can ask of our lives what it has all come to, and where the spirit has gone to. Have we made the supreme objects of our desire in lifetime things that cannot be reft from us, or have we toiled to accumulate possessions no longer ours, and dealt in marts that are closed to us forever?

Happy, indeed, are those whose characters have been such as to make us forget their success or failure, and only cause us to remember the beautiful and pure example of their lives, their unaffected sympathy with sorrow, their public devotion, their general beneficence, their true patriotism! But far be it from any of us to encourage the vulgar opinion that the highest lives are be found only in the most conspicuous careers. Many a noble existence has been passed with but few witnesses, and its silent example has been powerful to others without the eloquent record of contemporaneous history. Many a career has been signally successful in the highest sense which has been unnoticed. It is true that the men who have skill to make and to keep large fortunes have greater opportunities of giving noble examples to the world. The rich man, who is rich also in honor and probity, who uses his money as his servant instead of becoming its slave, who never considers his great wealth as the end and aim of his existence—the man who conquers these weaknesses is rich not merely in money, but in soul-money, which will last when the cinders of the burned sun are fading into vapor. For clearly it is only what our lives have done for the benefit of the world that is of much account in the place to which we all go. Recollect that the treasures laid up in the service of truth and virtue are the only treasures that can be laid up in Heaven. The things for which we can receive thanks are among the least for which we may expect thanks in Heaven. And let us ask ourselves of what account are the best earthly results of a life spent in the wisest way.

Looking upon the face of the dead, we can see a mirror of the result of the life of the man upon his own soul marked upon his features. We see the tenderness of conscience that made him scrupulous where others were easy; we see the flame that the fogs of the world could not dim, nor its hurricanes extinguish, nor its mud dirty; we see the marks that the soul has sculptured upon the yielding flesh, making it an illumined vase of the spirit within. But the face is crumbling into dust, and as surely and almost as swiftly will all the good works he planned, all the beneficent institutions he devised, all the laws he framed crumble away too. They will be superseded, or fall into disuse, or be rejected by the next generation. Into the best and noblest, the grandest and most powerful of his works the great thief Time will break through and steal. Let the graver cut as deep as he will into the choicest brass, and Time will blur the letters with his effacing touch. Let him choose enduring marble and adamantine granite; they shall crumble into fragments, and the dust of them shall blow down upon cities that know nothing of the man or his memorial. Nay, perhaps the monument shall endure, and shall outlive the memory which it was built to perpetuate. But no truly good and wise man concerns himself much about his memory, or even about the perfumed breath of present praise which is offered to him, and which is indeed grateful to the ear even of the most cynical of philosophers. For it is, after all, but the breath of a generation dying out, and the one that comes after will have names of its own to cherish, public benefactors, great philanthropists, eager defenders of liberty. Few names descend to the next generation, and of those that do almost all are of men who recked little for the tenderness of posterity, but did with all their souls the work that their souls craved to do. It is not what a man has done, or what others have thought of him, that will concern him when he approaches that gate through which all have to pass. His concern is with what he is. This final result is what his thoughts and feelings, his daily dreams and hourly fantasies, his unexpressed desires, his predilection and inclinations, have made of him—into what shape they have fashioned him. His memory may live, but what is that to the man save an added pang if he himself is not what he appeared to be? His thoughts of God, his treatment of God's children, his desire of virtue, his affection for purity and honesty have been the architects that make a man of him. The conception of the builder of which the pale and insufficient shadow shows upon the earth as a mighty minster, the poem that the poet never wrote, but something of which lent radiance to the feeble compositions for which men praised him—these live long after their simulacra on earth have passed away. Nothing that we think is lost or forgotten.

But the genuine unaspiring, dutiful, God-fearing life is the best of all, homely though it be, and unadorned with the splendidly flashing jewels of genius. There are lives of silent souls that shine in heaven far more gloriously than those of heroes and autocrats. Those who passed their days in the quiet, persistent accomplishment of daily duty, and in the unconscious hourly converse with God, will be like those of whom the Saviour spoke—"Lord, when saw we Thee hungry, and gave Thee to eat, or thirsty, and gave Thee to drink?" They had done it, and not known it, and so the most radiant lives are the unconscious ones. These, when they pass through the pearly gate, are astonished to find themselves the best known and best loved of God's children. There is the clue to the laying up of heavenly treasures. If you would possess them, live on earth as if you were in heaven. Let me beseech you to regard yourselves as travelers passing through a certain country, who neither own the things they see around them, nor could carry them away if they did. The true career begins when the earthly career is closed. And what you love most on earth settles exactly what treasures you will have in heaven. What can profit a life passed in things that vanish, or days spent in anxieties that are mean? How happy the contrast of a life which truly begins when it closes, all its energies having been given to the bow that is to launch it like an arrow into the unknown future. For here were thoughts full ever of aspiration, here were affections continually renewing their warmth from the fire of God's own heart—here was an existence that would not have been materially different if Christ and all the angel host had been living on earth. What is death to such a being—but the jailer that opens the door and lets the captive free? Oh, let me entreat you to live for that alone which is to live forever.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, preached to a large audience in Association Hall last evening. His subject was the parable of the sower as given in St. Luke, viii.: 18: "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear; for whosoever hath, to him shall be given; and whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have."

The caution expressed in the text, said Dr. Adams, is so explicit and emphatic that it is of great importance that we should understand its meaning, and the importance is doubly enhanced when we consider that to those who hear after a certain manner there is a promise of giving from the Son of God, and that to those who hear after another, there is a menace of taking away. From among those that have been led by Christian kindness to come within the teachings of the gospel and to give themselves to Christ was one with whose life I have some acquaintance—a man of massive form and brawny muscle, of coarse and vulgar habits, and altogether as uncouth a person as one is apt to meet. A Christian woman chancing to come in contact with him, read to him the word, "The Son of God came into the world to seek and to save them that were lost." The man had never heard anything like these words before, and was curious to know what they meant. And when the lady had told him the story of Christ's sufferings and death, he seemed to be deeply touched, and turned toward Christ just as the plant in the cellar turns its leaves toward the beam of light that finds its way through a crevice. The man was converted. His massive frame took on a noble manliness, his face the majesty of simplicity, and his whole life was altered. He grew in grace from month to month, and at length he came to his death-bed. I chanced to be present, and eager to know his actual condition said: "My dear friend, if Christ is near you now, and you have absolutely no fear at the thought of death, raise your hand." The man was too feeble to speak, but there came an expression of joy across his face as he slowly lifted his hand from the bed.

By contrast, there was a distinguished statesman, scholar, and courtier. He was called a "splendid sinner." As years went by it was noticed that he was less and less affected by the public proclamation of truth, and as other years had gone by he was a thorough skeptic. At last there came a cold, gloomy, Winter night, and as the man sat looking out into the darkness he was heard to say over these terrible words, "Without hope and without God in the world." And so he died. And now, what is the explanation of these causes? We find it in this very passage of Scripture that we have taken for the text. Lord Herbert and his brother, George Herbert, were born under the same castle roof. Growing up, the one became the leader of all the English deists; the other one of the sweetest songsters of the English Church. Then there was Wilberforce and Bolingbroke, men of similar birth and early education, but of how vastly different lives. How do we account for these differences which we see all about us in our circles of companionship? The Scripture explains it all: "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear, for to him that hath it shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath." What shall be given? What shall be taken? Wealth? Talents? Genius? No, not these. Rather the spiritual illumination and love for God's truth. Some men's minds are no more prepared for God's truth than the streets we walk over are for the seed of the sower. Others are so much engrossed with the cares of business and pleasures of this world that they have no leisure to think of the world hereafter. But there are still others who have the truth and keep it. That is, they make it the rule of their lives. We all hear the same preaching, and listen to it under the same circumstances. It follows, then, that there are different modes of listening to the preaching, and there are modes that are the direct means of deadening our souls, making us skeptics, and leaving us alone at the end without hope and without God in the world.

I doubt, my friends, if we are sufficiently thoughtful of the effect upon our souls from our methods of hearing God's truth. There is, of course, no hope for those that absolutely refuse to come in contact with the gospel. I speak now of those who commonly attend church, and of the laws which operate on them. You can see these laws illustrated every day. Suppose that a man was placed in one of the subterranean chambers of Rome and was given a clue which it was said would lead him out of the darkness into the open air. He takes the clue in his hand. It is as delicate as a spider's thread. He handles it carefully, for he knows that if he breaks it he is lost. Slowly he makes his way at first, but presently the clue grows stronger and stronger, and at length the man is able to run at full speed from out the labyrinth. Another handles the fibre carelessly. He suffers it to slacken and then draws it sharply. The result is that he snaps the delicate clue and finds to his great despair that he is lost in the darkness. He gropes about in eager search, but his groping search is of no avail. He is irretrievably lost. There are, I suppose, many here to-night who are asking how they may be saved. I say to them, take care that you follow the clue that is given you in the Word of God. Do not stifle the first impressions of your hearts. We have heard God's truth here to-night. Let us follow it. "Take heed," says the Son of God, lest the seed be of no avail because of the superficial manner in which it is received. "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear."

THE PARABLES IN ST. MARK.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPIN AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

The services at the Church of the Divine Paternity were conducted last evening by Rev. Dr. Chapin, who delivered an extemporaneous address based upon the parables contained in the fourth chapter of the book of St. Mark. The New Testament, he said, was full of illustrated contrasts between material and spiritual beings. The teachings of Christ naturally presented a creation of all individuals comprising both the material and spiritual forms. In the parables presented a lesson was taught counteracting the teaching in the sixth chapter of Matthew. In that chapter a class of people were rebuked for undue ostentation, when the Saviour said, "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of your Father in heaven." On the other hand He appeared to approve of a proper use of talents in their proper place. If God had given one a skill in a beautiful art it was His intention that the recipient should endeavor to improve his talent. How narrow, how false, was the idea that only one or two occupations could be really religious, said the speaker. Could it be supposed that Shakespeare was left outside of the comprehensive plan that formed the universe? The Hebrew with his mystic lore; the Greek with his love for and skill in art, and the Roman's harmonizing power, were each intended to benefit humanity. If a man by his untiring energy and by the sweat of his brow built up a colossal fortune, he deserved, perhaps, some special credit for it; but if a man had art, what had he to be proud of? Who gave it to him? The talented man should serve God in such a manner as not to abuse His gifts, and yet he should not hide them. It was the same with religion; a really religious man would show the world that he was so without making any special parade of it; he need not talk about it; but if it was prominent in him the world would see it. While on one hand Christ rebuked the ostentatious man, on the other he rebuked the attempt to cover his religion. The eye of the artist could see more in nature than ordinary men; the geologist saw in the tiny pebble the history of the world for ages. As nature was expansive, and the more one sought for the more could be found, so in Christ's word the quality was inexhaustible. This was why His words were so fresh and powerful; after having been heard by generation after generation of men they were not yet worn out. Human nature was frail and man was either growing better or growing worse, fighting evil or courting it, coming more or less to the surface of evil or of good. The speaker next referred to the parable in which the Kingdom of God was compared to a grain of mustard-seed, and cited that as an excellent illustration of the growth of the soul. God and man were acting in unison. First, man sowed the seed; he then waited while some mysterious power operated on the germ, and presently it put forth the blades, next the kernel, and last, man harvested the crop. Yet God made the fruit. There were some people who were always in trouble about their souls; they were continually analyzing them. There was extant a great quantity of unhealthy religious literature, which had for its object the "sifting of the soul." There was no necessity for it. Man needed not to fret about the welfare of his soul. God had provided that. It was there to be cherished and cultured, but God would attend to its growth. Men were to-day reaping the fruit of the seed of liberty sowed a hundred years ago. The little grain of mustard-seed sown in blood by the soldiers and martyrs had produced liberty in its broad sense, in religion and in politics. The phrase "God is love!"—was not that a grain of mustard-seed? The smallest child could remember it; and yet how broad and expansive was its meaning; it was a tree under which all souls could take shelter if they would feel security in that divine teaching. The last parable in the lesson was that in which Jesus was in the boat with His disciples, and a storm arose, at which the disciples became frightened and aroused Christ from his slumber in the little cabin. Here was witnessed not only an illustration of His power, but of His human nature. The speaker loved to think of Christ in that way. Here was the Saviour, worn out, hungry, and asleep; His sandals, mayhap, torn, and His feet sore from His long walks. He could never have been our Saviour, said the speaker, if he had not so thoroughly taken upon Himself our human nature, and thus he understood our sorrows and vexations, and could sympathize with us. Jesus was not looked upon by mankind as a spirit looking down from some mysterious halo of light, but as one who having experienced all the sorrows common to suffering humanity could weep with those that mourned and rejoice with the happy.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MONTREAL ELOPEMENT CASE.

MRS. MACKENZIE DESERTS HER CHILDREN AND RELATIVES AND AGAIN JOINS BRYDGES—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE GUILTY PAIR UNKNOWN.

There was an unexpected turn of affairs in connection with the Mackenzie-Brydges elopement case on Saturday evening, after the discharge of the parties from custody by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. After the disposal of the case in the court-room, it seemed apparent to all concerned that Mrs. Mackenzie had become convinced of the error into which she had allowed herself to fall in leaving her husband's house in Montreal, and coming to this City with Brydges; but her subsequent movements prove an unaccountable infatuation for the man with whom she sought to join her fortunes. On leaving the Tombs, accompanied by her cousin, Mr. W. M. Beyon, she faithfully promised Superintendent Walling that she would return to her home at once. Mrs. Mackenzie was escorted to the Windsor Hotel, where she was assigned a room adjoining the apartment of Mr. Beyon and her brother, Mr. J. C. Allan. Throughout the afternoon she repeatedly signified her intention to go back to Canada, and was apparently mortified at the remembrance of the rash step she had taken in leaving her home. About 7:30 o'clock her temporary guardians, Messrs. Allan and Beyon, who were momentarily expecting the arrival from Montreal of Sir Andrew Allan and wife, the father and mother of Mrs. Mackenzie, left their room and proceeded to the office of the hotel to make inquiries as to the arrival of trains, leaving Mrs. Mackenzie in her room in company with her four children. Instantly after the departure of the gentlemen the erring wife and mother hurriedly left the hotel, leaving the children behind, and hired a carriage to take her to the Hoffman House, where Brydges was stopping. The pair, it appears, immediately after the arrival of the lady at the Hoffman, left it together, and no clue as to their whereabouts has since been found. Her brother and cousin on returning to her room and learning of the escape, at once telegraphed the news to Superintendent Walling, who, however, was not on duty at the time. The message was shown to Detective Philip Riley, and that officer took the responsibility of tracing Mrs. Mackenzie and Brydges, but his efforts have thus far been futile. Sir Andrew Allan and his wife, and Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, their lawyer, arrived in this City yesterday, and on learning the above particulars were grieved beyond description. The high social standing of Mrs. MacKenzie lends additional interest to the circumstances surrounding her flight. She is the wife of William E. Mackenzie, of the firm of J. S. Mackenzie & Co., shipping and general merchants at No. 381 St. Paul street, Montreal. Her father, Sir Andrew Allan, is also a prominent Canadian merchant.

THE PASSAIC "FIRE BUGS."

WHAT LED TO JOHN CHASE'S ARREST—HIS CONFESSION—THE ORIGIN OF RECENT MYSTERIOUS FIRES EXPLAINED.

The confession of John Chase, now in the Passaic County Jail on a charge of having set fire to the Roman Catholic Church in Passaic City, implicating several members of McLean Hose Company in most of the fires that have occurred in that city since 1869, has created intense excitement throughout that part of New-Jersey. It is said that some of the members of the hose company long ago suspected Chase of incendiarism, and on that account expelled him from membership. Chase's admissions to a Paterson saloon-keeper named John Morgan, were the basis of the charge which led to his arrest. Tom Barnaclow, one of the men whom Chase implicates, and who is now under police surveillance at his home, was so badly injured at a recent fire on Harrison street by the fall of a chimney, that doubts of his recovery are entertained. Chase says that Barnaclow and himself started the conflagration at which Barnaclow received his injuries. They had been warm friends, and Barnaclow's precarious condition made Chase feel melancholy. It was while in one of these moods that Chase, on New Year's Eve last, unbosomed himself to Morgan, and burst out into a loud cry when he spoke of Barnaclow's condition. A man named Moorehouse sleeping in a rear room was awakened by his crying, and heard the confession. Morgan at first hesitated to make charges against Chase, but when Moorehouse reminded him that if he kept the secret he might himself be held as an accessory after the fact, Morgan went before Mayor Aycrigg and detailed what Chase had told him. At the instance of the Mayor City Counsel Stoutenburgh made formal complaint before Justice Sproulls, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Chase had been employed in Lorrillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City as "under boss," but all efforts to find him in Jersey City were unavailing. On Thursday night he went to Paterson and voluntarily surrendered himself. He at first denied his guilt, and said that the only reason for the suspicion was that he was a pronounced and outspoken Protestant. On Friday night, however, he made a full confession to District Attorney Woodruff, stating that he, in company with others, had set fire to the Catholic church, and was also the cause of the Harrison street and other recent fires of mysterious origin. The men whom he charges with complicity are Gus White, Tom Barnaclow, Thomas Gunthorp, Frank Talbert, and a man named Kremburg. Talbert and Kremberg have left Passaic, and are thought to be in Philadelphia. White has always borne an excellent reputation, but the charge against him brings into fresh prominence the destruction not long ago of the Harrison Street Depot, while he as baggage master occupied the building, and at a time when his furniture was insured for much more than its value. He is a painter by trade, and is or was at the time of his arrest assistant foreman of McLean Hose Company. Gunthorp is twenty-four years of age, and rather an intelligent young man. As stated yesterday, he admits enough to show that, as Chase charges, he with Talbert and Chase, set fire, a short time ago to a small barn on Gregory avenue, near Pennington, which was destroyed. He says that at the corner of Gregory avenue, Chase and Talbert left him behind, and went in the direction of the barn. A minute later the barn was in a blaze. He ran to the fire at once, but almost as soon as he reached it, McLean Hose Company got there, though their house was half a mile distant. Barnaclow had been the recipient of much public sympathy because of the injuries he sustained at the Harrison street fire, and at a recent meeting of the Council a special appropriation was made to pay the nurse who is attending him.

RECENT BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The affairs of L. J. Phillips, Willis & Co., fur and cap manufacturers at No. 93 Crosby street, are making rapid progress toward a final settlement. The assignee, Mr. Frederick Lewis, has had considerable trouble in separating the accounts of this firm and those of L. J. Phillips & Co., real estate, which were closely connected. The liabilities of the former firm are $239,419 14; nominal assets, $241,738 28, of which $166,000 is on account with the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co. Over two-thirds of the creditors have signified their acceptance of the proposition made by the firm at the meeting of creditors held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to compromise on a basis of twenty per cent. cash, or twenty-five per cent in notes at six and twelve months, and it is expected that the remaining creditors will sign without further delay.

Salmon Rose and Emanuel S. Rose, dealers in jewelry, at No. 67 Nassau street, have gone into bankruptcy. Their liabilities amount to $15,000, and their nominal assets are $4,312 05, the greater part of which consists of debts due the firm. There are 169 creditors, the following being the principal ones: P. & A. Rose, $1,900; Porter & Buffinton, of Providence, $1,433 60; New-York Watch Company, of New-Haven, $1,046 56. Register Fitch, of No. 345 Broadway, has been assigned to take charge of the proceedings.

The firm of Renck & Bruen, dealers in fruit, at No. 184 Washington street, which failed recently, has made an offer to compromise with its creditors on a basis of twenty per cent. There are eighty-two creditors, whose claims range from $25 to $3,000, the majority being under $1,000. The firm has reason to believe that at least two-thirds of the creditors will accept the proposition.

A NEW-JERSEY COUNTY WITH THREE SHERIFFS.

The death of Sheriff Camfield, of Essex County, has left the office, under the statute, in possession of the three Coroners of the county. Judge Titsworth, of the Common Pleas Court, has directed Coroner Osborne to attend to all writs growing out of litigation in that court. Assemblyman Cross, of Newark, anticipating the Sheriff's demise, a few days ago introduced into the House a bill authorizing the Coroner who received the highest number of votes in the late election to enter upon the duties of Sheriff; but the bill has, up to this time, made slow progress toward final passage. The Court of Common Pleas, in whom the law vests the power, has ordered the holding of a special election to fill the vacancy on the 15th day of February. The gentleman who shall then be chosen will fill the unexpired term. Mr. Camfield had not been in office many weeks, so that the unexpired term is almost the complete term.

ERIE RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie Railway Company have succeeded in reclaiming most of Harsimus Cove, in Jersey City, from the river. The Board of Directors have under advisement a project looking to the filling in of the whole Cove, and the erection of warehouses upon the ground. The road is not provided with a suitable local freight-house. Their buildings for the reception of freight for transportation to distant points are very commodious, but they are not accessible from the Jersey City streets, and so cannot be used for the reception of local freight. If the reclaiming of the cove be as practicable as the Directors hope, a large building for such freight will be built at once on the new ground. Warehouses are also to be constructed. A ship canal is to drain the cove south of the filling, and granaries provided with a grain elevator are to be put up. Engineers have been instructed to make soundings for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bed of the cove affords solid foundation for the projected improvements. A ninety feet spile has been driven down seventy feet into the soil. The spile-driver could drive it no deeper, and it is being employed to test the weight the ground will bear. The result of this and similar experiments will determine whether the scheme projected by the Directors is practicable or not.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

TRIAL OF A NEW GUN FOR THROWING A LINE TO A WRECK—EXPERIMENTS OF CAPT. MERRYMAN AT SANDY HOOK.

Capt. James H. Merryman, Inspector of the Life-saving Service, has recently been experimenting at Sandy Hook with a new gun to be used for the purpose of projecting a line over wrecked vessels. The engine heretofore used for this purpose was simply a small mortar, but in extreme cases its range is too limited to effect the desired object. Recognizing this deficiency, Capt. Merryman has obtained models of more efficient guns from Germany, France, and Great Britain, and the gun which is at present receiving his attention is a model of those used by the Life-saving Society of Germany. It consists of an iron carronade with a two-inch bore, and weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. It is mounted on a strong wooden carriage, with four wheels. When in active service the limber is detached. On the carriage, at either side of the gun, are boxes containing the coils of rope to be used, with a capacity for holding 1,200 yards of line. The reels of line for hauling in the hawser are attached to the limber. The limber box contains the requisite ammunition. Notwithstanding the apparently great weight of the machine, it is easily drawn along the beach by six men. In the first experiment the gun was placed at an elevation of twenty-five degrees, and loaded with a half-pound charge of Dahlgren howitzer powder. The shot used was elongated in shape, to which was attached a strong, elastic hempen line of German manufacture. The charge was fired with the regulation fuse, and the ball, following a trajectory of about 300 feet, struck at a distance of 1,149 feet from the firing point. The shot was fired against a strong wind, but the line was unimpaired, and the projectile fell very near the point of aim. In the second trial a lighter line was used, and the charge increased to ten ounces of powder. The projectile landed at a point over 400 yards distant, without breaking the line. In the third and fourth trials a plaited line of American manufacture was used, the other conditions remaining the same. In both instances the line was broken. The fifth and last trial was made with a charge of eight ounces of powder, and was successful; the line was picked up unimpaired, the shot having struck at a distance of 1,140 feet from the gun. The result of the experiments demonstrated that the German gun was almost perfect for the purpose for which it was designed. The range attained is as great as can be made practicable under ordinary conditions, as it would be impossible for the crew of a ship to drag on board through a heavy sea a hawser large enough to carry a life-saving car from the ship to the shore. A series of additional experiments will be made by Capt. Merryman before any new method is finally adopted.

A NEW-ZEALAND GEYSER.

THE WONDERFUL ROTOMAHAUA—NOTES OF A VISIT.

From the San Francisco Call.

The State of New-York has its world-wide wonder in Niagara Falls; the State of California has its equally marvelous and renowned Yosemite Valley; and the Province of New-Zealand can boast of almost as great a natural wonder in its Rotomahaua, or mighty Geyser. This lies inland from Tauranga—which may be reached by steamer from Auckland—about sixty-five miles. At Wairoa, the head-quarters of the Arawa contingency, and the residence of Captain Mair, is the old mission-house, kept by a Frenchman, and surrounded by familiar trees, on a lovely site overlooking Lake Tarawera. There is plenty of fruit here, especially cherries. In the mission-house one pleasantly reposes till four o'clock in the morning, when he is aroused for breakfast, after which he enters a log canoe, thirty or forty feet in length, propelled by four Maori men, and starts for a nine-mile row up the pretty Tarawera Lake. The time occupied to the mouth of Little River is two hours and a half. Here the water is found to be luke-warm, being supplied from the hot springs. The current of this stream is very swift, and it requires hard work to force the canoe up against it, but by paddling and pole-pushing, and sometimes jumping out into the stream and pulling, the Maories manage to reach "the haven of our desires and the culmination of our hopes." The hills all around the geyser teem with hot springs and hot mud in a liquid state, and constantly bubbling up and emitting a horrible sulphuric smell which is almost stifling. The ground appears to be but a mere crust over boiling springs, and often so yields to the step that one feels as if he were about to descend immediately into the earth. The great geyser itself is up in the top of a lofty hill, which appears to have been the extinct crater of a volcano, now filled with light blue boiling water of an unknown depth. The water is forever seething and boiling, as if all the fires of perdition were aflame beneath it. It is constantly shooting up in columns from six to thirty feet in height, which sometimes looks very beautiful when the sun converts the falling globules into showers of pearls and silver. The great geyser is approached from below by a series of crescent-shaped terraces, bowed outward, a few feet in height each, and perhaps one hundred yards in width, all overflowing till you come to the two principal terraces, the top one of which is always boiling over into those beneath it. The steam is almost blinding and suffocating when the wind is blowing toward you. In many of the pools there are pleasant bathing places. The water is hot on the surface but cool beneath, the boiling water from the great geyser above not seeming to penetrate far below the surface of the more distant terraces, which it overflows. There are two sets of terraces, the first of which are called the White terraces. The rim around the boiling cauldron is formed of a white substance, like the most delicate filagree work, almost resembling lace-work, such is its regularity and beauty. This white rim, which projects some distance over the boiling fountain, shows to all the greater advantage because of the intense blue of the waters. These beautiful terrace-brims are formed by deposits of sulphur and silica from the boiling springs on the top of the hill, which pour down the sides and crush the tea scrub and other trees growing there, and form the incrustation. For, strange as it may seem, there is green grass and shrubbery to the very verge of the boiling fountains. Many of the basins appear to be made of petrified tea scrub or ferns. These brimformations are very rough and sharp-edged, and very hard on boots or bare feet, though the Maoris, whose feet are hardened, trip over them without any serious inconvenience. The water in all the terraces is beautifully clear and blue.

Near the great geyser there is a spring constantly boiling out of a fissure in a rock, and called the steam-pipe spring. The noise from this spring can be heard a long way off, and it sounds just like a vessel letting off steam; while the hot water which shoots out of it reminds one of the manner in which a steamer, when she is light, sends up the water with her screw, and the action seems to be accompanied with a thud-like sound of a similar character. The ground is literally honey-combed with these boiling steam springs.

From the white terraces one enters a canoe and paddles over to the pink terraces, but a short distance from the former. Their formation is the same as the first, but they are smaller, and, instead of the pure white brim they have a pink-tinted border, which is exquisitely beautiful, and it is questionable whether they are not the prettier of the two. The effect is lovely and quite enchanting. Between the two sets of terraces one may spend several hours very pleasantly and profitably. For this is certainly one of nature's most wonderful phenomena. And while it differs from Niagara and Yosemite, and comparisons may be odious, it certainly is in its way quite as marvelous as either of these two great resorts of tourists. As yet the Rotomahaua is almost inaccessible to travelers, owing to the roughness of the route thither, and to the miserable native accommodations on the way.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Sabbath-school Association opened yesterday, in Hoboken, a Sabbath-school Institute, which is to close to-day. Richard R. Greene, President of the association, acted as conductor. The services yesterday were not largely attended, though, when the condition of the weather is considered, the attendance cannot be said to have been small. At 3:30 P. M. a special sermon was preached in the United Presbyterian Church by Rev. James Price, Pastor of the church, on "The Sabbath-school, its Aims and Claims," and a union prayer-meeting was held in the Free Tabernacle. In the several churches in the evening special sermons were pronounced. Rev. W. S. Goodno, in the First Baptist Church, preached on "The Responsibility of Christians and Christian Parents to the Young;" Rev. James B. Brady, in the Free Tabernacle, on "The Union of Church and School;" Rev. Charles Parker, in the Reformed Church, on "The Moral Aspects of the Sabbath-school Work;" Rev. J. R. Bryan, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on "The Conversion of the Young;" Rev. George C. Lucas, in the First Presbyterian Church, on "The Relation of the Sabbath-school to the Sanctuary and Home," and Rev. Leopold Mohn, in the German Evangelical Church, on "The Religious Education of Children the Covenanted Duty of the Church." Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, D. D., also preached in Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in Jersey City, a sermon dedicated to the Sunday-school workers of Hudson County. To-day's exercises will be held in the Baptist Church, Hoboken, in the afternoon, and in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold a ball at Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening.

The officers of the Direct United States Cable Company announce that their cable broke again yesterday, about one hundred and forty miles west of Torbay, Nova Scotia.

George Lipps, who fell through a ventilator at Happull's brewery at St. Ann's avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth street, on Saturday, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries received.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth committed Edward Hart in default of $2,000 bail to answer for complicity in the robbery on the 16th inst., of the studio of Sol. Bisaac, at No. 113 Third avenue. Thomas Baiers, an accomplice, was remanded for examination.

A special meeting of the German American Independent Association was held yesterday at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, Justice Otterbourg presiding. A committee, consisting of Moritz Ellinger, G. Henry Fasher, Prof. Glaubensklee, Julius Bien, and Dr. Gerke, was appointed to argue for the retention of the study of German in the public schools.

The sale of the Artists' Fund Society will take place at Association Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The exhibition will be continued at the Kurtz Gallery until the sale, which will take place to-morrow night. Two interesting pictures by W. J. Hennessey have been added to the collection.

A meeting of Astoria property-owners was held at No. 218 Chrystie street, yesterday morning, to consider the question of endeavoring to secure a reduction of taxes imposed on their property. It was stated that lots valued at $75 are taxed $4 59, and lots valued at $50 are taxed $3 06, per annum. The rates, too, are said to be very unequal, the owners of large parcels of ground being taxed much less than the owners of single lots. A committee was appointed to confer with the Queens County Tax Commissioners, with a view to having the evils complained of remedied.

A wretched-looking and poorly clad woman of twenty-five years of age, who gave her name as Sarah Gillen, and her residence as being in Greenwich street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with having abandoned her month-old child on the stoop of the Sisters' Convent in Houston street. She admitted that the child was her's, and that she had abandoned it, but pleaded in extenuation that she was unmarried and could not take care of it, and further that the child had been refused admission into the Foundling Asylum. She was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

The Democratic General Committee meets for organization this evening.

Theodore Tilton lectures on "The Problem of Life" at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 31st inst.

There have been over two thousand applications for the seventy-five additional patrolmen's positions created on the Police force.

George Stout, aged thirty, was found dead at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a carpenter shop in the rear of No. 93 Prospect avenue.

President Massey, of the Fire Department, has made a statement strongly opposing the proposed reduction of the firemen's salaries.

James Donovan, a sailor on the English ship Humboldt, lying at Martin's Dock, fell overboard while intoxicated last evening and was drowned.

It is reported that the Tax-payers' Association will abandon the prosecution of the Ring suits if the motion to remove them to Brooklyn is granted.

Albert A. Neal, of No. 304 Warren street, was held yesterday on a charge of attempting to obtain $25 worth of cigars from James J. O'Donnell, of No. 54 Myrtle avenue.

At 3:40 o'clock yesterday morning Robert Hood, aged twenty-nine, was arrested while entering the premises of Dennis Haggerty, No. 220 York street, for the purpose of stealing.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning John McGrath, aged twenty-eight, broke into the bird store of G. Lauten, at No. 356 Fulton street, and was arrested on the premises by Capt. Dean.

The report of the Conference of St. Mary's "Star of the Sea" of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the past year shows receipts of $1,600 75, and an equal amount of charitable distributions.

The residence of Mr. Edwin Beers, at the south-east corner of Clinton and Willoughby avenues, was entered by an unknown sneak thief last evening and robbed of $125 worth of jewelry and clothing.

Michael Maguire, sixty-five years of age, residing at No. 61 North Second street, fell yesterday afternoon at the corner of North Sixth and Third streets, and fractured his leg. He was taken to the hospital.

William Held, a German, aged twenty-five, was arrested yesterday for burglariously entering the residence of Christopher Lutz, at No. 442 Broadway, on the evening of the 18th inst., and stealing jewelry and clothing of the value of $210, part of which was recovered.

LONG ISLAND.

The opening lecture of the Orient Literary Association's Centennial course was delivered at Poguatuck Hall on Saturday evening by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer. He talked about his experiences "Among the Icebergs."

On Friday evening as Mrs. H. Kuhl, of Greenport, was handing down a package of powder used in the manufacture of torpedoes, from above the stove-pipe in her kitchen, where it was kept to insure its dryness, it exploded in her hands, seriously injuring her about the face and causing temporary blindness. The windows in the room were shattered and other trifling damage was done. Mrs. Kuhl is recovering her sight.

The Board of Managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society held an important meeting on Saturday at the Fair Grounds, Mineola. It was determined to hold the Horticultural exhibition this year on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d of June, and the annual Fall fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September. Mr. Parks stated that he had been in consultation with Mr. Provost, the School Commissioner of the First District, who had promised to use his influence in obtaining a holiday season for the public schools during the continuance of the Fall Fair, and suggested an interview with Mr. Fosdick, Commissioner of the Second District, with the same view.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Schuetzen Corps have leased, for a term of six years, 350 by 50 feet of Eckhardt's Park, on New-York avenue, Clifton, for a rifle range. It is proposed to erect a handsome building on the ground immediately, and to make other necessary improvements suitable to a first-class range.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting and State Convention of the State Temperance Alliance will be held in Trenton on Thursday next.

A boy seven years of age, named James Masturon, was struck by a Central Railway train at Elizabeth Saturday afternoon, and instantly killed.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions Saturday, A. A. Emstein, charged with having raised a note from $450 to $1,450, was convicted of forgery and remanded for sentence.

A citizen of Harrison, while passing the residence of Amos Thompson, in that township, a few days ago, thought he saw Mr. Thompson's dead body lying on the bed. The neighbors broke into the house and discovered the bed unoccupied and in order. Mr. Thompson was meanwhile in a neighboring saloon smoking a cigar.

Charles Beyries, a boy about fourteen years of age, and a woman were exploring a pile of garbage on Montgomery street, Jersey City Heights, yesterday, when young Beyries discovered a rusty pistol. The woman examined it, and on ascertaining that it was loaded threw it to the ground. The weapon was discharged, and Beyries received the ball in the groin. The wound is dangerous. The woman could not be found by the Police.

August Tausel, residing on Palisade avenue between Franklin and Kossuth streets, Union Hill, committed suicide yesterday in an out-house adjoining his premises by shooting himself in the head. He had been engaged in the manufacture of liquors, and a short time ago his property was seized and confiscated by the Government. He drank to excess and in a fit of temporary insanity shot himself. Coroner Crane has taken charge of the body.

The Citizens' Committee of Hoboken will ask the present Legislature to pass a bill regulating the salaries of the city officers as follows: City Clerk, increased from $1,500 to $2,000, in lieu of perquisites; City Treasurer, increased from $500 to $1,500, and all perquisites cut off; City Revenue Collector, reduced from $2,500 to $1,500, and his assistant from $1,500 to $1 000; Recorder, reduced from $1,500 to $1,000; Mayor from $1,000 to $500; Aldermen from $400 to $200.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

The annual report of the Sunday-school of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, in this City, for 1875, has been printed, and was distributed to the parishioners at the different services held in the church during yesterday. The report includes the following interesting statistics:

Number of boys prepared for, and who received their first holy communion during the year.....	123
Number of boys prepared for, and who received confirmation during the year....................	272
Number of girls prepared for, and who received their first holy communion during the year.....	158
Number of girls prepared for, and who received confirmation during the year....................	389
Number of children prepared for, and who received their first holy communion during the year.....	281
Number of children prepared for, and who received confirmation during the year....................	661
Number of volumes in Sunday-school library.....	1,136

The average attendance at the Sunday-school during the different months of the year varies considerably with the different seasons. The largest average attendance of boys in any single month was in March, when the number was 605. The total number of teachers employed in the schools have been from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and eighty-five, the largest average attendance being 169, in October and December. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school is Mr. Michael J. Treacy, and the other officers are: Deputy Superintendent, Silas J. Donvan; Secretary, Nicholas S. Kelly; Librarian, John Finlay; Superintendent of the female department, Miss A. R. Peacock; Deputy Superintendent of the female department, Miss Emily D. Flannery. The Pastor of the church is Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., and the Assistant Pastor, Rev. Charles McCready.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Major Lewis C. Forsyth, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commander George Brown, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

William A. Pile, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. O. Audet, A. Leveque, L. J. Boivin, and S. C. Stevenson, Commissioners from the Province of Quebec to the Centennial Exhibition, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—Printing Cloths dull throughout the past week, with sales of 22,500 pieces. The market closed with a firmer feeling and more inquiry; 64x64 Standard and Extra being held at 4½c., 10 to 30 days.

RIO COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—Coffee quiet; prices are maintained.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—H. Forrest, Miss B. Rosen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:16	Sun sets....5:09	Moon rises..6:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:27	Gov. Island..7:16	Hell Gate....8:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Jan. 7, with mdse. and 31 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Jan. 17, lat. 42 25, lon. 54 50, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 20, lon. 55 20, passed a German steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 21, lon. 68 08, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 28, lon. 71 26, passed an American steamer, schooner-rigged, white funnel, black top, and red band in middle of white, bound E.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Sansom, Port-au-Prince Jan. 6, Aux Cayes 9th, Jacmel 12th, Kingston, Jam., 15th, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, Laguayra Jan. 10; Puerto Cabello 11th, St. Thomas 15th, and St. John's 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse, and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Demerara, via New-Haven, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Nellie, Higgins, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Co. Jan 20, off Chesapeake Bay, encountered a heavy gale.

Schr. Speculator, Munson, of and from St. John, N.B., 14 ds., with lath to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. A. B. Hurlbut, Griffin, Parker's Head, with granite for Staten Island.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Mahlman, Portland.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ellis, Fall River.

Schr. Pointer, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Emma L. C. Winsor, Atwood, Providence.

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Newman, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Burton, New-Haven.

Schr. Anson Brown, Mills, Branford.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; thick fog off shore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sld. for American Ports: Ornen Percy; Virginia, Barker; Mathilde, Ciesion; Preston, Nonantum, Nellie May, Yate, Davenport, Lalla Rookh, Trenmore, Northern Queen, W. B. Herrick.

Arr., Jan. 22, Evviva, Danube, Arcadia, and Teche-let; Jan. 21, City of Hankow, Cadet, (both at Queenstown, latter's master sick;) Livingstone, Cora, Ganges Rolf, Deveti Dubrovacki, and Colorado; Jan. 22, Hendrickson, Fish, Brother, (both at Deal, lost anchors;) and John Bertram.

MOVILLE, Jan. 23.—The Anchor Line steamer Australia, Capt. Sidney, from New-York Jan. 10, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

The Allan Line steamer Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 23.—The Hamburg American Line steamer Suevia, Capt. Fransen, from New-York, for Hamburg, has arr.

RUPTURE

By Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment, the dangers of rupture and the dreadful injuries from the use of trusses are at once removed, and the patient saved from their eventual horrifying results, some of which are nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of energy, physical incapacity, impotency, and many other affections which make life miserable. During treatment the patient can exercise freely or perform any labor. Terms moderate. Those from the country can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Books, with photograph likenesses of cases before and after treatment, mailed for 10 cents. The office of

Dr. SHERMAN,

is 1 ANN ST., opposite *Herald* Office, New-York.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH ST.,
BROOKLYN, E. D. JANUARY, 1876.

INCORPORATED 1860.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M., AND 4 TO 7 P. M.

ASSETS.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES....................	$823,850 04
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS....................	387,906 25
KINGS COUNTY BONDS....................	433,159 68
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS....................	301,180 00
BUFFALO CITY BONDS....................	50,000 00
STATE AND TOWN BONDS....................	67,890 00
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS........	98,750 00
LOANS ON CALL....................	2,000 00
REAL ESTATE, BANKING-HOUSE........	142,637 00
INTEREST DUE AND ACCRUED........	67,492 56
CASH IN BANK....................	27,527 84
CASH IN VAULT....................	18,091 59
TOTAL....................	$2,920,474 90

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.	$2,690,673 56	
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1876........	75,749 06	—$2,766,422 62
Surplus....................		$154,052 28

THE RATE OF INTEREST PAID WAS SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The above securities have been examined and found correct.

RICHARD J. GODWIN, }
JOSEPH WILDE, } Examining Committee.
JOHN McCANN, }

Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1876.
ALFRED C. SQUIRES, Notary Public.
JAMES S. BEARNS, President.

ERASTUS BULKLEY, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. C. BENNETT, }

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED 1853.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.
No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn, W. D.
No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL....................	$250,000 00
SURPLUS....................	584,044 75
ASSETS....................	$834,044 75

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.